

Israelis Down Libya Airliner, Scores Die; Seaborne Troops Raid Sites in Lebanon

Laos Truce Signed Amid Uneasy Mood

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 21 (UPI)—The Laotian cease-fire agreement was signed today by representatives of the Royal Lao government and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao.

The accord ending the 20-year conflict, completed here earlier in the day by Pheng Phongsavan, chief negotiator for the Vietnamese government, and Phoumi Vongvichit, a Pathet Lao leader, establishes an interim coalition government to consist of equal numbers from both sides and provides for a cease-fire effective at noon Thursday local time (0500 GMT). Prisoners are to be exchanged within 60 days.

The Status Quo For Cambodia: War, No Talks

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 21 (Reuters)—The war in Cambodia showed no signs of abating today as new Communist attacks were reported along the two main highways south of here.

Reports said some fighting took place only 14 miles from here.

Although the Laotian truce raised hopes in Washington and other capitals that a cease-fire might follow soon in Cambodia, information Minister Khieu Reth ruled out mediation by China or North Vietnam. He insisted that North Vietnamese troops—and the Viet Cong—leave Cambodia.

The government has ruled out a peace initiative toward the Cambodian Communists until after the international conference on Indochina in Paris, scheduled to start on Monday.

Rogers Asks Congress Aid On Indochina

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers promised Congress today that the administration would not submit itself to rebuilding North Vietnam without the legislators' full support.

But, at a Senate hearing, he refused to rule out the diversion of funds from other programs to pay for the postwar reconstruction, which has stirred opposition in Capitol Hill.

He also called the newly signed cease-fire in Laos an important step toward peace in all Indochina, although he conceded that hostilities have increased in Cambodia.

Mr. Rogers, asked by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright, asked for assurances that the administration would fully commit Congress on Indochina aid bills, responded:

"We would consult with the committee in advance, telling you that we have in mind, in all reliability."

He continued: "We will, of course, make no commitments without the support of Congress. We will ask for that support after the most careful planning and then conditions on the ground justify launching a program."

The question of possible diversion of federal funds from other programs into postwar aid to North Vietnam was raised by Sen. Fulbright.

Diversion Questioned. Newsweek magazine reported last week that the administration planned to send Congress an inflated request for such aid, which a fully expected would be cut down by the legislators to just under the sum the President had intended to commit in the first place. The magazine also said that the Pentagon budget "was purposely refigured this year to include large pockets of fat that could be diverted into such aid, and some administration aides maintain that the President would divert them by executive fiat even if Congress balks."

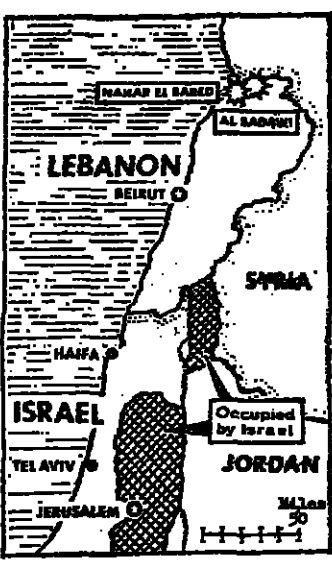
When Sen. Fulbright first raised the matter, Mr. Rogers responded it as not worthy of comment.

But another committee member, Sen. Clifford P. Case, R.-N.J., persisted, seeking a flat denial.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7.)



Israeli military photo described as showing commandos returning in rubber boats from raid in northern Lebanon.



Sites of raids in Lebanon.

Two Reported Guerrilla Centers Targets of Attack by Commandos

TEL AVIV, Feb. 21 (AP)—Israeli commandos attacked Arab guerrilla bases in northern Lebanon today in a move aimed at halting terror attacks outside the Middle East, a spokesman said here.

Israeli seaborne units hit four bases near Nahar el Bared and three near Al Badawi, on the Mediterranean coast, north of the port of Tripoli and more than 112 miles from the Israeli-Lebanese frontier.

A senior Israeli officer described it as the deepest commando attack against Lebanon. It was also the first time missile boats

were used in an anti-guerrilla sweep.

Reports from Beirut said the Israeli forces were carried by boats and helicopters.

He said the raiders took one prisoner, a Turkish member of the 31-Fath terrorist organization, killed more than 50 Arab guerrillas and destroyed houses and installations. Eight Israeli soldiers were wounded, he added.

It was the first Israeli ground attack against guerrilla bases in Lebanon since last September, when troops made a two-day sweep hitting 16 villages and killing 60 guerrillas by Israeli

gunfire and orange groves before assaulting the guerrillas. He said he personally counted 13 guerrilla dead.

Foreign correspondents watching the Nahar el Bared raid from missile boats offshore reported that the guerrilla commando camp exploded in a bright orange flash, followed by tracer bullets streaking wildly across the sky.

Correspondent Jay Bushinsky, of Washington Broadcasting, said the 37-year-old commander of his missile boat told him: "This was nothing for the missile boats. We were just seagull chaffeurs for the troops."

Mr. Bushinsky, who acted as pool correspondent, wrote: "At 8-hour, red tracers were (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Brezhnev Sees Vietnam Pact As Door to U.S.-Soviet Accord

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPI).

Soviet Communist party Chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev has written President Nixon that the Vietnam peace agreement opens "new possibilities" for strengthening Soviet-American relations and for generally improving the world situation, White House sources said today.

While Mr. Brezhnev was not specific in his comments, presumably he had in mind progress in Soviet-American strategic arms talks, enlargement of mutual trade, more exchanges and cooperation in medical research and other fields, and possibly a new effort to bring peace to the Middle East.

Mr. Brezhnev made his remarks in a congratulatory letter to Mr. Nixon following the signing of the Vietnam peace agreement in Paris Jan. 27. White House sources disclosed that the Brezhnev letter said:

"On behalf of my colleagues and myself I wish to express our profound satisfaction in connection with the signing that took place in Paris of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam."

"We are confident that the end of bloodshed in Vietnam has a tremendous significance and will be warmly welcomed not only by the Vietnamese and the American people but also by all people of good will."

"There is no doubt that consistent realization of the agreement on the peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem, while eliminating one of the most dangerous hotbeds of internal tension, will in many ways facilitate the improving of the world situation."

"We think there is no need to dwell much on the theme that such developments of events will have a positive effect on the relations between our two countries as well, thus opening new possibilities for their further development and deepening, and we stand for such a course of policy."

One of the results of the Vietnam peace agreement may be a visit to the United States later this year by Mr. Brezhnev and some of his colleagues. Mr. Nixon invited them to visit the United States during his summit conference in Moscow last May.

To Be Returned to Ile d'Yeu

Police Say They Have Pétain's Body

PARIS, Feb. 21 (AP)—The remains of Marshal Philippe Pétain, stolen from his grave Sunday night, have been found and will be returned tomorrow, police sources said tonight. It was not known where the remains were found, but it was believed to be in the Paris area.

At least five persons are under detention in connection with the grave robbery. The incident was thought to be an attempt to move the marshal's coffin from its exile grave to the national war cemetery at Verdun, where he became a hero in World War I.

Marshal Pétain died and was buried in 1951 on the Isle of Yeu where he was serving a life sentence for treason for his leadership of the collaborationist Vichy government during World War II.

A judge at Sabies d'Orbonne, the coastal town administering the bleak Atlantic Ile d'Yeu, where Marshal Pétain was buried, signed an order tonight author-

izing the transport of the coffin from Paris to the island.

Strong police reinforcements were reported moving to the island to prevent any demonstrations when the coffin is reinterred.

French Air Strike May Be Extended

PARIS, Feb. 21 (Reuters)—Hundreds of passengers were stranded today at Orly Airport as striking air-traffic controllers threatened to extend their stoppage into the weekend.

There were only four aircraft movements today at Orly, the French capital's main airport. Between 6 a.m. and 10 a.m. on a normal day there are about 130.

The controllers, meanwhile, who went on strike Monday at midnight for four days, threatened to extend the stoppage if fines are levied against them.

Police investigators in Paris refused to comment officially on the finding of the coffin but were visibly happy. They had in detention five persons, including Hubert Massol, 26, extreme rightist candidate for next month's national elections, who said at a news conference today that he had organized the stealing of the coffin.

A spokesman for Marshal Pétain's nearest relative, a great-nephew, said the family wishes to see the coffin reburied at Ile d'Yeu until the government formally agrees to a transfer with full honors to the Douaumont memorial cemetery at Verdun.

Among others held by police was François Bux de Cassan, 65, who was information minister in Marshal Pétain's Vichy government.

Mr. Massol was arrested immediately after a press conference in which he said the theft (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)

Jerusalem Regrets Incident Over Sinai

TEL AVIV, Feb. 21 (UPI)—Israeli planes fired on a Libyan Boeing-727 airliner with 83 persons aboard and forced it to crash land today after it wandered over the occupied Sinai Peninsula for 15 minutes and refused orders to land, a military spokesman said.

The Israeli government expressed official regrets over the incident. In Tripoli a Libyan government spokesman termed the incident "an aggressive attack by Israel." The spokesman said the jetliner strayed into the Israeli-held territory because of "bad weather."

He said the government would have no comment on the incident. The Israeli spokesman said 74 persons were killed and nine survived the crash in the desert, 12 miles east of the Suez Canal. Three of the five French crew members died in the crash.

[Saleh Masoud Bousseiri, a former Libyan foreign minister and special adviser to President Moammar Qadhafi, was among the passengers, Tripoli radio reported tonight.]

[The radio added that the plane carried 104 passengers comprising 48 Libyans, 23 Egyptians, 18 Lebanese, five Syrians, four Jordanians, two Palestinians, two Sudanese and two Germans.]

[The crew of nine was made up of four Frenchmen, a French stewardess, two Libyans and two Lebanese stewardesses, it said.]

According to the official Israeli version of the incident, the tri-jet airliner had flown over Israeli positions along the Suez Canal, over a military air base and had penetrated 50 miles into Sinai when the air force acted.

There were conflicting reports on whether the pilot of the Libyan plane had been contacted and ordered to land. Israel said the pilot received and acknowledged warnings and interception signals but refused to heed them. Cairo said the Israelis established no radio contact with the aircraft.

"Attempts were made to contact the aircraft, but it did not respond to signals," the Israeli military spokesman said. "Israeli Air Force planes took off toward the plane, instructing it to land in accordance with international procedures," he said.

A high-ranking official source, who refused to be identified, said the pilot of the Libyan plane answered orders to land by saying, "I'm not taking orders from Israel."

"When the aircraft did not comply to instructions and to warning shots," the spokesman added, "it was intercepted by Israeli fighters."

● Egypt warns that Israel will pay dearly for downing Libyan airliner. Page 2.

planes. The damaged aircraft landed within the Sinai area about 20 kilometers from the Suez Canal and crashed."

[Egypt tonight denied that Israeli planes had tried to contact the pilot of the Libyan plane by radio to order him to land.]

[The official Middle East News Agency said the pilot told Cairo Airport control tower that he had been attacked by four Israeli jets.]

[The agency said the plane deviated from its normal route due to a navigational fault. "Contrary to all international rules, four Israeli fighters intercepted the plane and fired at it," it said.]

[The pilot should have been ordered to land, in accordance with international practice, but this did not happen, it added.]

Military helicopters raced through sandstorms to the scene with medical teams to evacuate the survivors to hospitals.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann called in Israeli Ambassador Asher Ben Nathan after the downing of a Libyan airliner with a French crew, the Foreign Office announced. Three of the five French members of the crew were reported killed.

The French move indicated France was officially protesting the incident, diplomatic observers said.

An Air France spokesman said the French nationals in the crew were the captain, flight engineer, two stewards and a hostess. He said one steward escaped with minor injuries and the hostess was hospitalized in serious condition.

He said they were Air France personnel flying for Libyan Airlines under contract arrangements with Air France. He said that about 20 Air France employees were working in Libya.

He said they are under contract to Libyan Airlines for two years, but retain Air France seniority and have a chief pilot from Air France in charge of them.

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AFTER ISRAELI RAID—Photograph transmitted from Beirut is said to show Palestinian refugees crowding around the ruins of a building in a refugee camp at Nahar el Bared in northern Lebanon that was a target of an Israeli attack yesterday.

Egypt Says Israel Will Pay For Shooting Down Airliner

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (UPI)—Calling the downing of a Libyan passenger plane by Israeli forces in Sinai "premeditated murder," Egypt pledged today that Israel will pay dearly for it.

"This new Israeli aggression is an act of premeditated murder of unarmed civilians, including women and children, who committed no crime at all," a government spokesman said in a statement broadcast by the official Cairo radio.

"It is an abominable crime by any standard.

"The Zionist Israeli gangs who have lived on aggression, usurpation and crimes... will be made to pay dearly for this and will receive their just punishment at the hands of the Arabs.

"Israel should be held completely responsible for whatever this act may lead to."

Reasons for Violence

The spokesman's violent reaction to the incident could be explained by the fact that Egypt and Libya are planning to establish a political union next September, Middle East experts said.

It may also be due to the fact that the plane was on its way to Cairo before it strayed over Sinai and was downed, the experts said.

The spokesman said world public opinion should "shoulder its responsibility and confront this criminal and aggressive presence in the Middle East, which poses a threat to the security of the region and the whole world."

Egypt protested the incident to

the International Civil Aviation Organization, Cairo's Middle East News Agency said.

Lebanese Reaction

BEIRUT, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Lebanese television tonight interrupted its program to announce the downing of the Libyan airliner.

Amin al-Hafez, chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, described the incident as one of a series of acts of "Israeli aggression and air piracy," which also included last night's raids inside Lebanon.

He added, "Israel in the past complained of the activities of Palestinians, claiming that they harmed international civilian traffic."

It was the case, he said, that "what was Israel's justification in attacking innocent civilians, either in their camps or aboard airliners?"

In Damascus, a Syrian government spokesman described the downing as "overt piracy and a terrible massacre which shakes the whole world."

Waldheim's Condolences

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 21 (AP).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim expressed to Libya today his "shock and condolences" over the plane's downing.

Asked whether Mr. Waldheim usually makes statements on air disasters, a spokesman for the secretary-general said, "This was a peculiar kind of air tragedy in view of the fact that the plane was shot down."

Tass Condemns Raid by Israel

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (UPI).—The news agency Tass today condemned the Israeli raid on Palestinian camps in Lebanon and said Tel Aviv radio had reported that at least 10 Israeli soldiers were killed.

The Tass account contrasted with Western press reports, which quoted the Israelis as saying eight of their men were wounded but none killed.

Tass branded the raid "a new act of aggression" and said that on the eve of the raid Israel deliberately aggravated tensions along the frontier with Lebanon.

"It is indicative that this new criminal action against Lebanon was committed at a time when the Western press... asserts that Tel Aviv is exploring opportunities for imposing a 'partial settlement' of the Middle East crisis," Tass said.

Scores Die as Israelis Down Libyan Airliner Over Sinai

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peated warnings according to international aviation usage," a government communiqué quoted them as reporting.

"The pilot of the Libyan plane even acknowledged that he noted the warnings and interception signals but nevertheless refused to heed those warnings," it said.

Minister Without Portfolio Israel Galili called the incident a tragedy. "Israel had no intention of hitting this plane. Our pilots behaved according to all international rules."

"It is hard to understand why

the pilot of the Libyan plane behaved like he did and did not respond."

Minister of Communications Shimon Peres said the Libyan plane's pilot "ignored the repeated warnings and reacted against all rules of logic."

It was the first such incident since Israel captured the Sinai Peninsula in the 1967 Middle East war. Libya has been one of the most vociferous Arab governments urging war to recapture the land.

Last in Sandstorms

Israeli military sources said the Libyan airliner may have become lost in sandstorms. One said technicians were searching the wreckage for the black box recorder to explain what happened.

[In Cairo, Libyan airline sources said the plane was 10 minutes overdue on a flight from Tripoli, Libya, to Cairo.]

The Israeli national radio noted that the aircraft was on a northeasterly course heading toward Tel Aviv much of the time. It recalled unconfirmed reports that Arab guerrillas planned to hijack a commercial airliner and crash it onto Tel Aviv.

Military spokesmen reported the 100-mile canal front quiet after the incident, which took place at 1155 GMT.

They said there were no reports that Israeli Air Force planes were protecting commercial air traffic into and out of Lydda Airport against counterattacks.

A similar event occurred in 1955 when an Israeli plane with 38 persons aboard entered Bulgarian air space and was shot down. All passengers and crewmembers were killed.

Appealing for compensation to the International Court at The Hague, Israel's claim was rejected by a 12-4 vote in what was then described as an important ruling of principle.



TELLING OF COMMANDO RAID—Gen. Emmanuel Shakked (left), commander of Israeli paratroops, and a major who led one raid in Lebanon talking to newsmen in Tel Aviv.

Arabs Show Blood and Rubble In Camps After Israeli Raid

By John F. Sims

NAHAR EL BARED, Lebanon, Feb. 21 (UPI).—"That pool of blood was where an Israeli soldier was shot and killed," the Palestinian guerrilla official said.

"The Israelis took him away by helicopter, along with their other casualties," he added.

The Palestinian, an official of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), was showing this reporter around the Nahar el Bared refugee camp, one of the two attacked by Israeli forces.

The camp, which is home for 14,000 refugees, lies on the fringe of the Mediterranean, a few miles north of Tripoli. Its two-story concrete houses, arranged in village style, start only 25 yards from the rocky shore where the Israelis landed by ship and helicopter.

A UNRWA official confirmed that the building was the agency's food depot but declined to comment. The nearby UNRWA clinic and offices remained untouched.

No Sign of Bombardment

Inside the camp itself there were no signs of the Israeli naval bombardment that the camp official said took place. But some buildings were pitted with bullet marks and a wrecked automobile looked as if it had been hit by a rocket fired from above.

The camp official said 10 persons died in the Nahar camp and about 12 were wounded. (Another official told a UPI reporter that 11 died and 23 were wounded.)

During my tour of the Nahar camp, hundreds of refugee children scampered around. Adult refugees, in the characteristic Palestinian dress mixture of Arab headresses and shabby European clothes, gathered in groups talking about the raid.

There were only two armed Palestinians in sight, one carrying a Soviet Kalashnikov machine pistol and the other a Chinese-made weapon that looked like an American Tommy gun, with a large ammunition drum.

The PFLP official said several hundred men in the village carried arms, but most of them belonged to the Palestinian militia.

There was no sign of guerrilla training facilities the Israelis said existed at the camp.

Burying Their Dead

In the afternoon, as the refugees were burying their dead, two Israeli fighters swooped low over the camp.

At the other camp, at Badawi, eight miles from the Nahar camp and lying in hills a little more than a mile from the shore, UPI reporter Abdul Hajjaj found PFLP and el-Fatah headquarters demolished, but no visible damage to the camp, which houses about 7,000 refugees.

An el-Fatah official said the Israelis landed by helicopter in the nearby hills and marched on the camp. He said there was no naval bombardment, but the Israelis shelled the camp with mortars before attacking the headquarters.

"They inflicted several casualties among enemy troops in battles that lasted for more than two-and-one-half hours," it said.

Civilians 'Martyred'

In a communiqué broadcast at 9:30 a.m., the Palestinian news agency (WAPA) said: "A large number of women and children were martyred inside their homes as a result of the heavy enemy bombardment."

Lebanon radio broadcast repeatedly an appeal by Health Minister Nazih Bizi for citizens to donate blood in Beirut and Tripoli "to save their brothers who were wounded in the Israeli attack."

In Beirut, Premier Saeb Salam today told parliament that the Israeli attack was "a flagrant aggression and not a surprising one."

He said that "as long as Israel exists, its aggression is continuing." It was an "extraordinary aggression which was not preceded by any action, whether small or big, which Israel can use as a pretext to justify the aggression," Mr. Salam said.

Jordan Condemns 17, Palestinians Report

BEIRUT, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—The Palestine news agency reported tonight that the Jordanian state security court has sentenced Abu Daud, an el Fatah leader, and 16 other commandos to death.

The Jordanian authorities had announced the arrest of Abu Daud and a group of commandos earlier this month on charges of attempting to carry out acts against public order. They said the trial of the commandos began on Monday.

The Palestine guerrilla movement said the commandos were on their way to undertake operations against the Israeli occupation authorities.

Scotland Yard Probe

Scotland Yard chiefs have ordered an inquiry into the shooting, which has revived controversy over whether Britain's traditionally unarmed police should regularly carry weapons.

A police spokesman said the raiders were reportedly told that the police were armed and were urged to throw down their arms, which they did not do.

One of the police marksmen, Constable Stanley Conley, said last night he had no choice but to kill. He shot one man straight through the heart.

"You accept that when you are starting at someone with a gun you don't ask any questions," he said. "It was him or me. The moment I saw the barrel of his gun pointing at me I fired."

Pakistani Militants Sought After Police Kill 2 in London

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—British police today sought proof of the existence of a militant Pakistani organization here in a bid to head off any possible repetition of an incident yesterday in which two young Pakistanis were shot while raising the Indian High Commission flag.

But although a man telephoned a London newspaper late last night to assert that a group known as "Black December" staged the raid, there were strong doubts here that any such body existed.

Close friends of the dead youths—identified today as Bashir Hussain, 18, and Mohammed Emif Hussain, 19—said they did not believe the two belonged to any extremist group.

But there was little doubt that the youths had planned the raid, in which a 15-year-old boy still held by police also took part, as a protest at the detention in India for over a year of some 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war.

A crowd of chanting, jeering Pakistanis demonstrated outside Scotland Yard tonight against the killing. The 30 demonstrators brandished placards denouncing "cold-blooded murder of Pakistani martyrs" and proclaiming "British justice stinks."

Annoyed by GIs' Release

The two, both factory workers living in the town of Watford, just north of London, were said by friends to have been goaded by television news reports of United States prisoners released

Israelis Raid Sites in North Of Lebanon

Seaborne Attack Hits Training Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

lying across the coastline as explosions punctuated the night-time calm.

"Finally, a long series of loud blasts reverberated across the water and a big fire burned away near the shore. The single boat load of infantrymen was picked up by helicopters and did not return to the ship, but the frogmen were back on board at about 3 a.m. They reported four of their men wounded—none serious."

A frogman officer described how his unit broke into a guerrilla meeting room holding seats for 20 persons. It was guarded by an armed sentry who was cut down by the Israeli soldiers.

They proceeded to blow up the building, Mr. Bushinsky said, and the ensuing explosion detonated an underground ammunition dump, whose contents went off in a chain reaction that lasted more than an hour.

Sea, Air Protection

The whole operation was protected on sea and in the air. Some missile boats were deployed opposite the Syrian coast, only 16 miles north of Tripoli to prevent interference from that direction.

"Syria's naval base at Tartus was within easy view and it was conceivable that Soviet-made Komar class missile boats might move out to challenge their Israeli counterparts."

Road blocks were set up on the camps' approach roads. "They were mainly to keep people, not cars," one of the frogmen said.

The senior Israeli officer said that one of the Arab headquarters was inside the United Nations Works and Relief Agency camp at Nahar el Bared, and he emphasized that the guerrillas were using UN facilities "to perpetrate terror."

The officer said he hoped the raid would convince the Lebanese to curb all phases of guerrilla activity. He also praised Beirut for closing a wedge between guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon and the northern Israeli frontier.

Continue Offensive

The officer said the Israelis would continue their offensive against guerrilla bases in Lebanon, which concentrate on terrorist activity abroad.

He said that the seven guerrilla bases were on the outskirts of two sprawling UN refugee camps and only 200 yards from an oil refinery in Tripoli.

The raiders tried to avoid harming women, children and civilian homes, "but it is difficult to recognize refugee camps as shelters for guerrilla activities abroad," the officer said.

"All I can say is it's becoming quite safe to be a terrorist in Lebanon. Releasing guerrillas is not the way to discourage terrorism. What we did is much more effective," he said.

Arabs Count Casualties

NAHAR EL BARED, Lebanon, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Palestinian officials said 29 guerrillas and civilians were killed and 49 wounded in today's raid. They estimated that 30 Israelis were killed and 31 wounded.

In a communiqué broadcast by Cairo Radio nearly 11 hours after the attack, the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution said 18 inhabitants of the camps were killed "and a number wounded."

Our militia and guards of the camps engaged the intruding troops in fierce battles, using machine guns, hand grenades and white steel weapons," the communiqué said.

"They inflicted several casualties among enemy troops in battles that lasted for more than two-and-one-half hours," it said.

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One of the police marksmen, Constable Stanley Conley, said last night he had no choice but to kill. He shot one man straight through the heart.

"You accept that when you are starting at someone with a gun you don't ask any questions," he said. "It was him or me. The moment I saw the barrel of his gun pointing at me I fired."

Pakistani Militants Sought After Police Kill 2 in London

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—British police today sought proof of the existence of a militant Pakistani organization here in a bid to head off any possible repetition of an incident yesterday in which two young Pakistanis were shot while raising the Indian High Commission flag.

But although a man telephoned a London newspaper late last night to assert that a group known as "Black December" staged the raid, there were strong doubts here that any such body existed.

Close friends of the dead youths—identified today as Bashir Hussain, 18, and Mohammed Emif Hussain, 19—said they did not believe the two belonged to any extremist group.

But there was little doubt that the youths had planned the raid, in which a 15-year-old boy still held by police also took part, as a protest at the detention in India for over a year of some 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war.

A crowd of chanting, jeering Pakistanis demonstrated outside Scotland Yard tonight against the killing. The 30 demonstrators brandished placards denouncing "cold-blooded murder of Pakistani martyrs" and proclaiming "British justice stinks."

Annoyed by GIs' Release

The two, both factory workers living in the town of Watford, just north of London, were said by friends to have been goaded by television news reports of United States prisoners released



FREED—Overjoyed South Vietnamese some held as prisoners of war since 1965 in Viet Cong jungle camps—dashing for a U.S. evacuation plane Tuesday at the Viet Cong provisional capital of Loc Ninh. Saigon officials had just provided them with new uniforms, which were donned on the run, and the prison pajamas were left behind.

U.S. Sources Charge Field Probes Stalled

Reds Accused of Truce Team Delay

By Henry Kamm

SAIGON, Feb. 21 (NYT).—American sources on the Four Party Joint Military Commission charged the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegations today with stalling the first two field investigations of alleged cease-fire violations that the group has undertaken.

Mal Gen. Gilbert H. Woodward, head of the U.S. delegation, formally protested to his Communist colleagues over their delegates' actions in one investigation. In identical letters to the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegation chiefs, he charged their sides with having "interfered with the conduct of the investigation" of the sharp fighting at the central coastal town of Thach By.

U.S. delegation sources expressed doubt that the investigation, which was ordered after a Communist request, would come about.

In the other investigation, that of the shooting down of an unarmed U.S. helicopter in a contested area near An Loc, north of here, U.S. sources said that the Communist delegates did attend an inquiry at the crash site yesterday, but had displayed a conspicuous lack of interest.

Wreckage Inspected

The sources said the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates spent 10 minutes inspecting the wreckage of the transport helicopter, downed last Friday on a supply mission on behalf of the Joint Military Commission, and then sat for four hours at a nearby roadside while the American and South Vietnamese delegates carried out further inspections.

However, a U.S. delegation spokesman said today that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates had agreed today to attend interviews with crew members injured in the crash at a U.S. military hospital here in return for acceptance by the Americans and South Vietnamese of a return trip tomorrow to the crash site to take testimony from possible witnesses.

But at the hospital this evening, the Communist delegates attended the questioning of the five crew members, but refrained from asking questions or taking notes on the interrogation.

(The Viet Cong charged today that four South Vietnamese aircraft bombed and strafed Communist-held Duc Co airfield yesterday near the Cambodian border about 200 miles north of Saigon, and caused "many deaths" and heavy destruction.)

A Viet Cong statement said that workers at the field were building houses and places of work for the ICCS (International Commission of Control and Supervision) team, the AP reported.

A South Vietnamese spokesman said the Saigon command had no record of the incident, the AP said.

Continued Fighting

The South Vietnamese military command reported continued fighting in all four military regions. A spokesman accused Communist forces of 238 cease-fire violations in the 30-hour period ending at noon. The number of reported incidents indicates no abating in clashes in the 25 days since the cease-fire was to have become effective.

Thach By where the Joint Military Commission was to have conducted an investigation yesterday, has been a principal scene of fighting. The Viet Cong delegation requested yesterday that a four-party investigating team be dispatched.

U.S. officials believe that North Vietnam and the Viet Cong have lost interest in the investigation they had demanded because of a change in the situation at Thach By.

When the request was submitted, according to the officials, the Communist delegates believed that their troops held the upper hand in the town and the surrounding area and wanted the commission to note that this would have given support to the Communist

claim that they should be recognized as controlling the town and its beach front. American and South Vietnamese military sources believe the Communists want to turn the area into a port of entry for supplies for their forces.

Yesterday, however, government troops were reported to have cleared the town and the high ground to the west, and the investigators' findings would have given support to the government claim that it holds Thach By.

Reports conflict on who held the district town at the crucial truce time of 8 a.m. on Jan. 28.

Radio monitors here reported that Premier Pham Van Dong of North Vietnam had accused South Vietnam and the United States of "systematic sabotage" of the cease-fire. The premier spoke at a special session of his country's National Assembly.

The most common feeling among South Vietnamese commandos appears to be that the cease-fire will definitely withdraw the United States from the fighting, may lead to a lessened North Vietnamese role and will leave the opposing South Vietnamese sides to continue the war at a diminished pace.

Pope Used Top Italian Red To Get Peace Bid to Hanoi

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI used Italy's top Communist as a go-between with Hanoi in efforts for peace in Vietnam, the Vatican said today.

Press spokesman Federico Alessandrini, confirming a report in the left-wing Rome newspaper Paese Sera, said the Pope considered it his duty to use "all channels" that could help to establish contact with both sides in Vietnam.

Mr. Alessandrini's statement did not mention another report in the Paese Sera story, that opposition from the Italian government scuttled a 1968 papal offer to host Vietnam Peace talks in a Vatican-owned palace in Rome.

Paese Sera said Enrico Berlinguer, head of the Italian Communist party, carried a papal memorandum to the late Ho Chi Minh when he visited Hanoi with a party delegation in 1966. It said the message contained suggestions for an honorable peace

based on the principle that Vietnam is one nation, and that North Vietnamese leaders appreciated its "conferencence."

Paese Sera reporter Gino Goria said the papal message was delivered to Mr. Berlinguer "in a discreet but not secret way" shortly before his departure for Hanoi. He said the Pope pledged impartiality and offered aid for both North and South Vietnam.

I Am to See Pope

ROME, Feb. 21 (AP).—South Vietnamese Prime Minister Tran Van Lam arrived by plane today to see Pope Paul and give him a letter from President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Mr. Lam also planned to confer with Premier Giulio Andreotti and Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici before resuming his trip to Paris where he will attend the 12-nation Vietnam Peace Conference beginning Monday.

Rogers Promises to Consult Congress on Indochina Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

from Mr. Rogers that the administration was considering such a tactic.

The secretary refused to deny the possibility of diverting funds, but insisted the administration is not "doing anything surreptitiously." The aid program, he added, would not be implemented "in a way that would surprise Congress."

Senator Unsatisfied

This did not satisfy Sen. Case, who threatened to introduce legislation to block the diversion of funds to the Vietnam aid program.

Then Mr. Rogers said: "I am not now prepared to say that if money were available and it was appropriate to do it after full congressional consultation, we wouldn't use such money."

But Mr. Rogers repeatedly insisted that Congress and the Senate committee would be fully consulted before any Indochinese aid program is proposed or any effort is made to carry it out.

Breaks Jail To Break Jail For His Girl

BROWNWOOD, Texas, Feb. 21 (UPI).—A convicted burglar escaped from the Brown County Jail Tuesday, stole a car and drove 35 miles to the neighboring county where he freed his girl friend from another jail while the jailer slept.

Brown County Sheriff Danny Neal said Charles Hardin, 29, broke out of the jail at 6 a.m., stole the car, drove it to Goldthwaite and freed his girl friend, Kay Cagle, 21, from the Mills County jail.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	15	50	Fair
ALASKA	2	45	Overcast
ARIZONA	12	45	Overcast
ARKANSAS	12	54	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	10	54	Cloudy
COLORADO	8	43	Overcast
CONNECTICUT	8	43	Overcast
DELAWARE	8	43	Overcast
FLORIDA	22	73	Cloudy
GEORGIA	16	51	Fair
ILLINOIS	10	48	Cloudy
INDIANA	10	48	Cloudy
IOWA	10	48	Cloudy
KANSAS	10	48	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	10	48	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	10	48	Cloudy
MAINE	10	48	Cloudy
MARYLAND	10	48	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	10	48	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	10	48	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	10	48	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	10	48	Cloudy
MISSOURI	10	48	Cloudy
MONTANA	10	48	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	10	48	Cloudy
NEVADA	10	48	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	48	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	10	48	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	48	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	10	48	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	10	48	Cloudy
OHIO	10	48	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	10	48	Cloudy
OREGON	10	48	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	10	48	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	10	48	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	48	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	48	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	10	48	Cloudy
TEXAS	10	48	Cloudy
UTAH	10	48	Cloudy
Vermont	10	48	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	10	48	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	10	48	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	10	48	Cloudy
WYOMING	10	48	Cloudy

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Defends Budget-Cutting Plans

Nixon Says Food-Price Rise Will Be Slower in Mid-1973

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP).—President Nixon strongly defended his government's spending reductions today and predicted that food prices would rise more slowly in the second half of the year.

In a radio address expressing confidence in the economy, the President also said that the time has come when other nations must join in basic reforms of the international monetary system and lower trade barriers against U.S. goods.

He claimed that his Phase 3 anti-inflation campaign, while based on voluntary restraints,

will be "as mandatory as necessary."

"If some people should fail to cooperate," he declared, "we have the will and we have the means to crack down on them."

First Installment

Mr. Nixon's radio speech preceded a longer message he will send to Congress tomorrow, which he has billed as his economic State of the Union message.

Phase 3 will focus on those areas "where inflation has been most troublesome—construction, health care and especially food prices," Mr. Nixon emphasized.

He acknowledged that "we will probably see increases in food prices for some months to come."

Demand has outrun the supply in food, the President said, adding that "our first priority must be to increase supplies of food to meet the increased demand."

Inflationary Spiral

Promising to halt "this inflationary spiral," he said the government is "moving vigorously" to expand supply by encouraging farmers to put more acreage into production.

He also said, "We are allowing more meat and dried milk to come in from abroad. We have ended subsidies for agricultural exports," and "We are reducing the government's agricultural stockpiles."

"Measures such as these... cannot do much about prices in the next few months, but they will have a powerful effect in the second half of the year."

Mr. Nixon claimed that the latest dollar devaluation will strengthen the U.S. balance-of-payments position. But he emphasized that the devaluation "must" be followed by reforms which are "more basic."

First, he said, there must be a "more flexible international monetary system" along the lines of the United States had proposed at the World Bank International Monetary Fund meeting here last September.

Unity Urged

"It is time for other nations to join us in getting action on these proposals," he asserted.

Second, the President emphasized again that he would insist that U.S. products get fair treatment in the world market.

That is why, he said, he would soon propose legislation to make it easier "for us not only to lower our trade barriers when other countries lower theirs, but also to raise our barriers when that is necessary to keep things fair."

The President said his "overall goal" is to cut trade and investment barriers, but again he made it clear he would follow a tough policy when he said that the barriers "cannot decline for one country and remain high for others."

A White House spokesman said that tomorrow's message would not provide details of the trade proposals nor outline the President's long-awaited tax-reform plans. Those details will come later, the spokesman said.

Mr. Nixon replied strongly to critics who have said that his budget-cutting proposals weigh most heavily on the poor.

He said he was budgeting 66 percent more in funds to help the poor next year than was the case four years ago; 67 percent more to help the sick; 71 percent more to help older Americans; and 242 percent more to help the hungry and undernourished.

Price Index Report

Yesterday, Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butte, in an advance look at the Department of Labor's Consumer Price Index, disclosed that food costs in January showed their biggest monthly increase in 30 to 35 years.

The Labor Department report, which is due to be released in a few days, will also show a "rather substantial" increase from December in the overall Consumer Price Index, the secretary said. As for retail food prices, they will "probably" show a rise of 2 to 3 percent, he added in a speech to the National Agricultural Outlook Conference.

Rockefeller Still Critical

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 21 (AP).—Former Arkansas Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller, hospitalized here seven days ago with a chest ailment, remained in critical condition today, a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Rockefeller, 60, underwent surgery last year in New York for the removal of a malignant cyst from his back. But doctors would not comment on whether the cyst was related to his current ailment.



ANTI-POVERTY RALLY—Some of the thousands who rallied on the U.S. Capitol grounds Tuesday under the leadership of a coalition of civil rights groups to protest administration cuts in federal anti-poverty programs. One sponsor said it fore-shadowed another "long hot summer." The main target of the demonstration was President Nixon's decision to dismantle the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Aid to Elderly Was Pocket-Vetoed in 1972

Senate Defies Nixon, 82 to 9, Passes Bill

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (NYT).—The Senate, over the opposition of the Nixon administration, passed legislation yesterday to provide additional social services and employment assistance to the elderly.

President Nixon killed a similar bill with a pocket veto after Congress adjourned last fall. But the margin by which the measure cleared the Senate yesterday—82 to 9—indicated the widespread support in Congress for the legislation.

The passage of the Older Americans Act was one of several efforts throughout the Capitol yesterday to preserve federal programs that the Nixon administration wants to abolish or limit.

In some other actions:

● Thousands of demonstrators rallied on the Capitol grounds to protest the administration's cutbacks in anti-poverty programs, and a delegation of mayors met with congressional leaders to plan their strategy for retaining funds for urban areas.

● The House Appropriations Committee adopted legislation that would allow spending through June 30 for foreign aid and for the programs of the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare without passage this spring of full-scale appropriations bills.

● The House Agriculture Committee, by a vote of 19 to 1, approved a bill designed to require the administration to spend appropriated money for water and waste disposal in rural areas. The program, first enacted in 1965, was abolished by Mr. Nixon on Jan. 1 despite the fact that Congress had allocated money for the various projects.

● The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee unanimously approved a bill that would expand federal vocational rehabilitation efforts. "An almost identical bill was pocket vetoed last fall."

● The Senate began debate on a measure intended to force the administration to lend money to rural electrification and telephone cooperatives at 2 percent interest. The 2 percent loan program was another of those abolished by the administration even though the money had been appropriated.

The older Americans legislation that the Senate passed would authorize \$1.5 billion over the next three years for a variety of programs to aid the elderly.

The House Appropriations Committee's action was unusual in that it would allow billions of dollars to be spent without Congress going through the normal appropriations process.

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Said to Visit Lobbyist in Hospital

Watergate Figure Had Role in ITT Affair

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP).—Charles W. Colson, special counsel to President Nixon, sent Watergate bugging figure E. Howard Hunt Jr. to Denver last March to interview International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. lobbyist Dita Beard; according to Mr. Colson's own sworn testimony.

Sources close to the Watergate investigation said that Mr. Colson's testimony was given in a secret deposition to federal investigators during the Watergate investigation last year.

At the time of the Denver trip, Hunt was working as a White House consultant, a position for which he had been hired on Mr. Colson's recommendation. Mr. Colson, in other sworn public testimony, has said that Hunt was not working for him at that time.

In another sworn deposition taken in a civil suit filed by the Democratic party in connection with the Watergate case, Mr. Colson said under oath that Hunt worked for him only for a few weeks in the summer of 1971.

Yet, initially, when he came to the White House staff he was reporting to me, he said. Lasted only for a few weeks," he said. Following those few weeks, Mr. Colson said in that deposition, Hunt was "at that point not under my supervision" and worked elsewhere in the White House.

Assumed Name

The federal investigators did not ask Mr. Colson the reason why he sent Hunt to Denver.

Other Republican sources said that it was to obtain information to challenge Mrs. Beard's controversial memo that alleged there was a direct connection between the settlement of antitrust cases by the Justice Department and ITT's offer to help bring the 1973 GOP convention to San Diego.

Hunt traveled to Denver under the assumed name, Edward Hamilton, an alias he used during the Watergate conspiracy, the federal sources said.

Republican sources said that Hunt was a cheap wig during the interview with Mrs. Beard early in the week of March 19.

A similar wig of dark brown or reddish color was found in one of the two rooms rented by the conspirators at the Watergate Hotel before the June 17 break-in.

A two-week investigation by The Washington Post shows that Hunt's trip was part of an effort by Mr. Colson to discredit Dita Beard's memo.

The work by Hunt and Mr. Colson led at least in part to Mrs. Beard's statement issued March 17, charging that the memo was a "forgery" and "a hoax."

That statement, issued simultaneously by David W. Fleming, Mrs. Beard's lawyer, and Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, came as a total surprise, since it was the first time in a then three-week-old controversy that Mrs. Beard's authorship of the memo had been directly denied.

Published by Columnist

The alleged memo was published more than two weeks before the denial by the syndicated columnist Jack Anderson. It linked the anti-trust settlement to ITT's offer of a \$400,000 "guarantee" to help support last year's Republican National Convention.

From federal and Republican sources, the following sequence of events has been pieced together:

As the ITT controversy blossomed in March, 1972, the Washington office of ITT hired Intel, a private investigation firm, to check into Mrs. Beard's background and the authenticity of the controversial memo.

Intel, working with only a copy of the memo, was able to establish that it was probably prepared on a typewriter in Mrs. Beard's office, but that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to conclusively establish whether it was genuine or a forgery.

Edward Goodrich, a spokesman for the ITT office, acknowledged last week that the Intel investigation was inconclusive. "At no time did they give us a report to show it was forgery," Mr. Goodrich said.

Intel, regarded as one of the best private investigative firms, also does work for Howard Hughes and corporations in his financial empire.

White House Concern

The Hughes interests are represented in Washington by Robert R. Mullen & Co., a public relations firm where Hunt was employed as a writer. Robert F. Bennett, president of the Mullen firm, learned from his contacts in the Hughes empire that Intel

was studying the Dita Beard memo.

According to one account, Mr. Bennett was told that Intel had determined the memo was a forgery and that somehow word should be passed to the White House.

By another account, Mr. Bennett was told that Intel's findings were inconclusive, meaning that the way was clear for someone to come forward and label the memo a forgery.

In any case, Mr. Bennett then told Hunt that the nature of the Intel findings, whatever they were, should be passed to Mr. Colson.

During this period, the White House was growing increasingly concerned about the impact of the ITT allegations, and had launched a major effort to discredit Jack Anderson and the memo.

At this point, Mr. Colson ordered Hunt to Denver to interview Mrs. Beard. "Colson didn't want anything to backfire," one Republican source said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bennett was acting as a link between Mr. Colson and Mr. Fleming, Dita Beard's attorney, to arrange for the release of Mrs. Beard's March 17 statement calling the memo a "forgery."

Mr. Colson wanted to avoid any direct contact between the White House and Mrs. Beard or her representative as the controversy became more politically sensitive. One Republican source said that it was Mr. Colson who got Sen. Scott to read Mrs. Beard's statement on the Senate floor.

Mr. Fleming said in several recent telephone interviews that Mr. Colson and Hunt were not involved in issuing the statement.

Fact-Suppression Is Charged By Pentagon Papers Defense

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 (NYT).—An affidavit by an analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency, disputing a general testimony, has emerged in the Pentagon Papers trial and led yesterday to a defense demand that the chief prosecutor be removed from the case for misconduct.

Attorneys for defendants Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. also asked that the prosecutor, David R. Nathan, be held in contempt on the ground that he had attempted "to silence a witness," the CIA analyst, and that he "has once again sought to suppress evidence."

At issue was whether material supplied by the analyst to the Justice Department constituted exculpatory material—material that would tend to prove the innocence of the defendant. Under the Constitution, the prosecutor has an obligation to disclose such material.

The CIA analyst, Samuel A. Adams—according to his affidavit—was informed on Feb. 9 that Mr. Nathan had discussed Mr. Adams' material with the judge and that the judge had ruled that it was not exculpatory.

Article on Testimony

Trade With the East

The Soviet Union's very competent international currency specialists presumably were in the forefront of the speculators who fled from the dollar in the hectic days immediately before President Nixon announced the latest devaluation. As a result, the Kremlin must have made some appreciable profits and must have rejoiced at the additional gains that will accrue as it pays in cheaper dollars for the bulk of the U.S. grain it contracted to buy last summer.

In contrast, American tourists in Moscow learned to their cost that the official ruble-dollar ratio there was raised promptly after Mr. Nixon's move so that the dollars they exchanged bought fewer rubles than the day before. Soviet propagandists, of course, received a welcome opportunity to make invidious comparisons between the "stable" ruble and the "weakening" dollar.

What will be the impact of dollar devaluation on the future of Soviet-American trade? That commerce almost tripled last year, but most of the increase came in Soviet purchases, which exceeded Soviet sales to this country by about \$450 million. Thus even before devaluation the Soviet Union bought much more from this country than it sold here. Now, immediately after devaluation, American prices are lower in terms of other major international currencies and are presumably still more attractive to Soviet and other foreign buyers. To the extent that prices of Soviet goods increase as a by-product of devaluation, they become correspondingly less attractive here.

Since the Soviet Union has gold reserves

and current gold production, it has gained from the increased free market dollar price for gold. But Soviet gold alone does not nearly suffice to pay for the machinery and consumer goods Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues would like to buy in the United States. Any large expansion of Soviet purchases here will have to be paid for mainly by the sale of large quantities of Soviet raw materials to this country, particularly natural gas and oil. To make possible the increased Soviet fuel production needed for such expanded exports, Soviet authorities have asked for large American credits to develop the remote Siberian areas from which the gas and oil will come. The loans would be repaid by future gas and oil shipments.

Even before devaluation, students of these deals pointed out that this form of Soviet energy would be expensive. It will be even more expensive in the wake of devaluation. What seems likely to happen is that Washington will have to take a new look at the costs of alternative sources of energy—for example, large-scale gasification of American coal—as well as at the costs implied by the investment of billions of dollars in opening up Siberia's gas and oil fields.

Devaluation, after all is said and done, is a response to excessive American purchases from abroad and inadequate American sales to the rest of the world. It should not be surprising, therefore, if one of its effects were to undercut the most optimistic hopes for a rapid and enormous increase in Soviet-American trade.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Paradox in Brazil

Brazil, riding the crest of remarkable economic development, continues to be a country of paradox. The more it advances economically the more its military rulers feel compelled to resort to repression and censorship. As a recent dispatch to the Times has pointed out, government pressures have been steadily increasing against newspapers that stoutly refuse to impose self-censorship on the basis of official guidelines.

This is not simply a crackdown on publications alleged to be leftist or revolutionary. A main target has been O Estado de Sao Paulo, the country's leading and eminently respectable newspaper, and conservative enough to have welcomed the military coup that turned out the civilian government in 1964. Because O Estado refuses on principle to "conform to totalitarian practices," a police censor comes to the plant each evening and decides which news stories and editorials can be printed.

Why a regime so well-entrenched as Brazil's should require any censorship at all remains a mystery; but some of the prohibitions are ludicrous. When Gen. Medici be-

came president in 1969, he said he hoped to restore democracy before his term expired in 1974. But discussion of a successor is now banned, along with speculation about political relaxation or the possibilities for a democratic system. Even comment on Brazil's economic and financial situation is censorable.

Brazil's economic performance continues impressive. The Gross National Product reached \$50 billion for 1972 on a 10.4 percent growth rate. Inflation was cut to 15 percent, astronomical for some countries but Brazil's lowest rate for 14 years.

But censorship may be invoked against anyone who tries to present the other side of the ledger: Brazil's \$5-billion foreign debt, its per capita income of only \$500 a year, the fact that a fourth of its 100 million people remain at subsistence level. O Estado de Sao Paulo notes that "without criticism and controversy, there can be no true understanding of national needs." How long will it take the military rulers—already in power for nearly nine years—to recognize that obvious truth?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Atlantic in Peril

The great gray Atlantic, so majestic and powerful in its fury, so awesome in its sweep, is sickening and dying. Its enemies are dirty thick clumps of petroleum waste, indissoluble plastic, and deadly chemicals.

According to scientists who last summer surveyed the ocean from Cape Cod to the Caribbean, at least 665,000 square miles of water are badly contaminated. The most seriously affected area is north and east of the Bahamas, where oil and tar slicks stretch for many miles. Since such slicks were rare until 1968, scientists hypothesize that after the closing of the Suez Canal in the previous year, tankers making the long journey from Europe to the Persian Gulf began to purge their tanks of oil sludge off Africa. Ocean currents then carried that sludge across hundreds of miles to the Bahamas.

More mysterious in origin are the dozen different types of plastic which have accumulated in the ocean, particularly off southern New England. Plastics are a stubborn problem because they are not biodegradable. Once in the water, they persist for an incalculable number of years. The transformation of great sections of the At-

lantic into "dead sea" would be an ecological catastrophe.

Already, such edible fish as cod, flounder and haddock are so contaminated by oil that they may join the swordfish on the forbidden list. Many of the world's great beaches along the coasts of the United States and the Caribbean islands could become foul and unusable. More important, the whole marine life cycle on which, fish, birds, and ultimately human beings depend would be disrupted.

There is no excuse for tankers ruining the waters with their sludge. Tanker-cleaning technology exists which makes this old-fashioned practice unnecessary; it is already used by some oil companies. The maritime countries have negotiated an international agreement to regulate ocean dumping, which is to be submitted to the Senate soon for ratification. It is doubtful if these international controls are stringent enough.

As the foremost industrial power on this side of the Atlantic, the United States has an obligation not only to set an example of self-discipline but also to prod other nations to help save the oceans from deadly abuse.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

European Farm Prices

Each time a currency crisis strikes the European community it leaves a trail of wreckage behind it. The worst casualty inevitably is monetary union. Little remains of all the blueprints now but the good intention of starting afresh. However, there is one community edifice which, no matter what the battering it takes, is always propped up again as quickly as possible: the agricultural policy. The EEC ministers of agriculture have

approved a proposal to postpone for a month introduction of the new season's agricultural prices, to May 1. The delay seems a sensible precaution. Time is needed for the currency markets to settle down. Since the farm prices are calculated on fixed rates of exchange, related to the gold value of the dollar before the first devaluation, the system was already under strain. The floating of the pound and the lira has made matters more complicated still.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 22, 1898

PARIS—An official inquiry into the cause of the Maine disaster has now been opened in Havana, and the American public is waiting to learn the facts with eagerness but good temper. They will have to wait some time, for the government has decided not to make the evidence to the public piecemeal, but all at once, on the conclusion of the investigation, which, it is said, may take as long as three weeks.

Fifty Years Ago

February 22, 1923

PARIS—With a more rigid enforcement of more existing laws, foreigners coming to France for the purpose of engaging in business or practicing their professions must now make application for an identity card within two weeks after their arrival. Hitherto such foreigners had been given the same privilege as tourists and allowed two months, but because of abuse, the privilege has been withdrawn.



Nixon Wins the First Round

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—After all the shouting on Capitol Hill about the need to reduce the President's power, it looks as if the Congress will actually increase Nixon's authority in the opening skirmish over trade and tariff policy.

There is a certain irony in this because the administration's trade record is so bad and its deficit is so serious that the Congress is virtually obliged to give the President more power to correct it, regardless of its other reasons for wishing to reduce his authority.

The President has made an astute preliminary move by indicating to George Meany and the other leaders of the AFL-CIO, even before sending his proposals to Congress, that he needs broad discretionary powers to negotiate higher or lower tariffs with foreign countries in order to deal with the trade deficit.

Tariff Policy

Congress has always been extremely jealous of its power over tariff policy, but the administration has drafted a compromise plan that would give the President more power to deal with protectionist countries overseas and still give Congress the right to veto the President's tariff decisions if it disagrees with his decisions.

By asking the Congress to let him go ahead with tariff increases or cuts but still respecting the right of Congress to veto his actions within 90 days, the President is taking a limited risk, for this is precisely the principle Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York wants the President to accept in his war powers bill and precisely the principle the President has rejected in the security field.

Javits agrees that military situations might arise that would compel the President as commander in chief to take counter military actions immediately, but Javits wants the Congress to have power to veto those actions so as to avoid war run primarily by presidential decision, as in Vietnam.

Now in the trade field, Nixon is proposing what he flatly rejected in the security field, and though this may lead to some verbal scuffling with the supporters of the Javits bill, the chances are that the President will get the new tariff authority he is seeking.

Congress on Spot

For the Congress is now on the spot. It is complaining bitterly about the \$64-billion trade deficit of 1972, the worst in American history, and also about competition in the American market from countries that put up protectionist barriers against U.S. exports. It cannot very well deny the President the right to threaten countervailing duties against the overseas competitors.

Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz and Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who have also been talking to the labor union leaders in Florida, argue that the President might not have to use the new authority he is seeking if other countries know that he is empowered to retaliate against their barriers on U.S. trade.

are asking that the President have freedom to select his own penalties, subject to Congress right to veto within 90 days.

It is interesting that the President, in choosing the tariff as a major test of strength or cooperation with Congress, went first to the labor union leaders rather than to Capitol Hill. He needs labor's cooperation to get this legislation through, and he has some trade-offs he can make with labor if necessary.

He has already made some concessions to labor on the wage controls in Phase 3 of his economic policy, and persuaded Meany to rejoin the wage control and productivity committee. Meanwhile, Meany no doubt has some other concessions to request in return for labor's cooperation on the tariff question.

Meany wants the minimum wage raised again. He wants tax revision and thinks many of the Nixon cuts in the social programs could be funded by closing certain "loopholes" that benefit

the rich and the big corporations. Meanwhile, the President wants labor's cooperation or at least neutrality in the congressional elections of 1974.

All this suggests a quite different atmosphere from a year ago when Meany was fusing with the President and refusing to invite the secretary of labor to the Florida convention. That secretary of labor has now departed, probably another concession to Meany, and labor now has a union boss in his place.

No doubt there will still be a row on the hill when the President sends his trade and tariff message to the leaders, but he has chosen his issue well and prepared the way for it with his new relationship with Meany.

At least, the White House congressional struggle is likely to start, not over the bitter issue of the President impounding congressional funds, but over the tariff, where there is room for compromise, and a good chance for cooperation.

Letters

Pakistani POWs

A false and misleading parallel has been sought to be drawn between the situation of the American POWs in Vietnam and that of the Pakistani POWs in India. In one of its editorials The New York Times has even tried to lay the entire blame for the present stalemate at the door of Bangladesh. It has even suggested that the Pakistani POWs should be freed without the concurrence of the government of Bangladesh.

An excerpt from the surrender documents states: "The Pakistan Eastern Command agreed to surrender all Pakistan armed forces in Bangladesh to Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Aurora, chief of the Indian and Bangladesh Forces in the Eastern Theater."

The American POWs are being released under the terms of an agreement which, inter alia, recognizes the combatant status of North Vietnam and even of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. This is in sharp contrast to the obdurate refusal by Pakistan to recognize the combatant status of Mukti Bahini and the validity of the joint command.

As a matter of fact, the release of the American POWs pursuant to an agreement among all parties concerned covering the major political issues has actually underlined the position that the release of Pakistani POWs, which is achieved only within the framework of an overall settlement ensuring durable peace in the region.

Furthermore, Pakistan has recently incorporated in its draft constitution a provision providing for "East Pakistan" to join the "Federation of Pakistan" following "termination of the effects of aggression by enemy." This provision in the Constitution of Pakistan is a clear indication of territorial design by Pakistan over a sovereign country and is tantamount to Pakistan's assertion that active hostilities have not ceased.

A New York Times editorial says "Bangladesh has not helped matters with its vindictive threat of mass war crimes trials." The prime minister of Bangladesh has repeatedly emphasized that trials will not be held in a vindictive spirit and only a number of war criminals will be tried. It has been reiterated by the law minister of Bangladesh that Bangladesh will allow legally qualified and eminent foreign observers as well as

foreign defense counsel. These decisions ensure that there will be adequate safeguards. Further, the right of the government of Bangladesh to try the POWs has been acknowledged and supported by the International Commission of Jurists and in the recent conference on International Criminal Law held in Belgrade, Milan.

Therefore there is no question of "wreaking of revenge against the war criminals." The trials will be held simply to vindicate justice and to create a society where democracy, rule of law and social justice prevails.

Holding of the War Crimes Trial has been a declared and consistent policy of the Bangladesh government from the very beginning. In contrast Pakistan has of late come up with the threat of trying Bengalees on what are transparently fabricated and cooked up charges. It is evident that the threatened trials in Pakistan would be nothing but judicial reprisals in violation of the elementary canons of international law and code of civilized behaviour amongst nations.

In this regard the plight of the Bengalees, so aptly pictured by a dispatch of the Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 30, 1973, bears mention: "Pakistan is now said to be planning counter action for this by bringing charges of treason and espionage against a number of Bengalees who have become foreigners in Pakistan as a result of the war. Thousands of Bengalees in Pakistan are hoping for repatriation to their homeland, and many of them are living in conditions of 'extreme hardship.' The present position of the POWs is essentially a triangular question involving Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. We believe that the matter of repatriation of the POWs can only take place by the meeting of the three parties concerned. Since Pakistan has not so far recognized Bangladesh, such a tripartite meeting is not possible."

The onus is on Pakistan to break the logjam by recognizing Bangladesh and pave the way for an immediate meeting on this and other outstanding questions for not only settling the POWs issue leading to easement of tensions but also to guarantee peace in South Asia.

W. RAHMAN,
Bangladesh Mission,
Geneva.

Viewing the Gaullists In the French Elections

By James Goldborough

PARIS.—Not too many months ago, during a Gaullist party meeting, Alain Peyrefitte, now party leader, made a remark that became much quoted: "If we don't make any mistakes," he said, "we will be in power for 30 years" or until the end of the century.

Many Gaullists were surprised. Not that they didn't like the idea, or didn't think they could hold power 30 years, but because it was not the kind of thing you go around saying. Franco made it. So did Salazar. Communist parties never have any trouble. But a Western democracy?

Not long after the Peyrefitte remark, a series of scandals broke that seriously tarnished the Gaullist image. Deputies and friends of deputies were found to be involved in all kinds of questionable activities: real estate speculation, tax evasion, conflicts of interest, favoritism, misuse of funds, and more.

It was an unfortunate prelude to an election, and there can be little doubt that with the scandals many Frenchmen started wondering if 15 years in power for one party wasn't too long, let alone 30.

Reflected in Polls

This feeling is apparently reflected in the latest opinion polls which show the Gaullists running five to eight points behind the Socialist-Communist coalition for the elections on March 4 and 11. Though the chances for the left to win outright control of the National Assembly are not good, the Gaullist risk, for the first time, losing outright control, and being forced to invite the small centrist *Rassemblement* group into the majority.

Despite 15 years in power, Gaullism never really has caught on as a political force. The people were willing enough to turn to De Gaulle in 1958 when the course needed correcting, and to leave him at the helm in the presidential election of 1965, but already by 1967 Gaullist popularity was waning. And who could have doubted it after De Gaulle's defeat in the 1969 referendum?

The Gaullists lost the 1967 legislative elections to the left by more than a million votes, but thanks to the gerrymandered districts they held a one-seat majority in the National Assembly. The near-revolution of 1968 scared the people back to De Gaulle as had the near-civil war 10 years before, but the lesson of 1967 was not forgotten.

Andre Malraux, in a 1968 comment to C.L. Sulzberger, remarked, "Communism destroys democracy but maybe democracy also destroys Communism. We will beat the Communists by doing what they didn't do. But if we don't do this, we won't beat them."

The Gaullists tried numerous things over the years to counter the Communists, but not all were successful. De Gaulle's boldest domestic scheme when he returned to power was to propose labor-capital associations and union participation in management and profit-sharing, but nothing much ever came of these ideas. And it had been De Gaulle after World War II who nationalized Renault and began socialized medicine as it is known here today.

Mixed Economy

De Gaulle, who is responsible for the mixed, semicapitalist, semiplanned economy that France knows today, did not win cooperation for his association with the industrialists. Instead he was accused of being a miser, a loyal, cold-blooded former defense minister who had made no public impact—something that has hurt the majority in its election drive.

There is little doubt that poor income distribution is one of Gaullism's major failures. The much-bruited Hudson Institute study on France's economic future will not be published until March 13, the day after the elections, because, while it shows that France will be among Europe's

richest countries by 1985, it also stresses the inequalities in the French system.

Edmund Stilleman, one of the authors of the report, commented at a meeting here last month on the unusual spread between the best paid and the most poorly paid in French society. He said the French worker is as productive as the West German worker and has a higher productivity growth rate, yet is paid less.

Mr. Stilleman also stressed that the high French growth rate itself was made possible by keeping salaries low. "One of the problems that will have to be solved," he said, "is how to find an equilibrium between an advantageous national growth rate and social justice."

Raymond Aron, writing last week in *Le Figaro*, scorned the Gaullists of two faults: They tend to regard the nation as their exclusive property, and whenever they feel threatened they adopt the attitude of "us or chaos" or in other words, "us or Communism."

Remarking that the Gaullists came to power in exceptional circumstances, Mr. Aron said it was neither "probable nor desirable" that they retain exclusive power while the "Communists, Socialists and Reformers, who together represent considerably more than half the vote, remain forever outside the system."

Died With General

There are those ex-Gaullists, like Jean-Marcel Jeanneney, who believe that Gaullism died with the general, and that there can be no such thing as a Gaullist party. This is a thinking holds, that Gaullism was really no more than a movement, what the French call a *rassemblement*, or rally, whose raison d'être or common denominator was to support the policies of one man.

This thinking holds that the Gaullist electorate is too diffuse to hold together without a polar force.

This reasoning is substantiated by the total lack of reference to Gen. de Gaulle in these elections, the first since his death. It is as though by tacit agreement the Gaullists had agreed that the general couldn't help them this time, and that they would have to win on their own.

It fell to Mr. Pompidou to form what became known, not as the Gaullist majority but the presidential majority. His task was to build around the Gaullist nucleus a broad party which had no particular policy or creed, but existed simply to support the president. For the election, the Gaullists who had 267 seats in the outgoing assembly were fused with the Independent Republicans, with 61 seats, and a pro-Gaullist centrist block with 39 seats into a group known as the *Union des Republiques pour le Progres* (URP).

Damaging Divisions

It might be possible—some day—for the URP to stabilize into a kind of Christian Democratic party, but for the moment the coalition is too weak, the rivalries within it too strong, for that to happen. The only man within it, excepting Mr. Pompidou, who scores well in the opinion polls is Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and he isn't even a Gaullist, and thus comes under very little loyalty from the Gaullist party.

These divisions critically hurt the majority as the elections approached, for Mr. Pompidou was unable to name such a man as Giscard d'Estaing as prime minister to lead the URP into battle. Instead he named Raymond Marcellin, a loyal, cold-blooded former defense minister who had made no public impact—something that has hurt the majority in its election drive.

Real theme for this election unless it is to point to economic growth under Gaullism and to promise more of the same, which, after all, is not the most exciting of subjects. With the exception of Giscard d'Estaing it has shown neither the men of dash or eloquence that the opposition, including the *Rassemblement*, has exhibited, nor has it been able to call on the strength of party machinery, like both Communists and Socialists.

The Gaullists have been running scared, and it is no wonder that Mr. Pompidou has been trotting out the "us or chaos" refrain. Whether it will work one more time is another matter. As Mr. Aron pointed out last week, "If you repeat enough times 'us or chaos,' one is eventually going to reply, 'What let's just have a little look at chaos.'"

Met Produces Letters, Says It Got Vase From Lebanese

By David L. Shirey

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (UPI)—The Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday produced copies of two letters to support identification of Dikran A. Sarrafian, a Lebanese dealer and collector, as the purported seller of the ancient vase bought by the museum for approximately \$1 million.

Diehrich von Bothmer, the museum's curator of Greek and Roman art, produced Xerox copies of the letters from Mr. Sarrafian, an Armenian residing in Beirut, who identified himself as the owner of the ancient vase.

A lawyer for Robert E. Hecht Jr., the American expatriate who acted as middleman in the sale to the museum, also has identified Mr. Sarrafian as the source of the vase.

The Associated Press reported today that Mr. von Bothmer said that the 40 fragments of vase had been purchased in London in 1920 by Mr. Sarrafian's father.

These disclosures were made as the Italian government appealed to the United States for cooperation in determining the source of the 2,500-year-old calyx krater, which some authorities say was smuggled out of Italy after art bootleggers dug it from an Etruscan tomb less than two years ago.

Despite the disclosures here and in Rome, elements of confusion continued to bedevil inquiry into the source of the Metropolitan's acquisition that were being pursued in New York, Rome, London, Washington, Zurich and Beirut.

Mr. von Bothmer, who had

earlier withheld any identification of the source on the ground that it might interfere with future efforts to acquire art objects from the same source, said the copies were of letters sent by Mr. Sarrafian to Mr. Hecht.

Mr. Hecht had earlier withheld identification of the source on the ground that disclosure might cause tax problems for the man in his own country.

The letters produced by the curator indicated that Mr. Sarrafian had decided to sell the vase and "settle in Australia" because of the "worsening situation in the Middle East."

In his first letter to Mr. Hecht, dated July 10, 1971, Mr. Sarrafian said, "I have been selling off what I have and have decided to sell also my red-figured krater, which I have had so long."

According to Mr. von Bothmer, the letter stated that Mr. Hecht had seen the vase in Switzerland, where it was held by friends of Mr. Sarrafian. Mr. Hecht reportedly saw the vase at the Hotel Savoy in Zurich in 1971. Mr. Sarrafian is said to have written Mr. Hecht, "I have given instructions to my friends to deliver it to you personally (undelivered twice) and not to anybody else."

According to the curator, the letter also says: "The figure I had discussed with you remains one million dollars and over if possible. Naturally I am willing that you should deduct 10 percent commission to cover your efforts and expenses that you might incur."

Price Confirmed

The price of the vase was originally reported to be \$1.3 million.

Mr. von Bothmer said Monday the price was "considerably less than that." Today he said the vase had cost \$1 million and that \$20,000 had been spent for installation at the museum and \$4,000 for incidental expenses.

The curator, the first Metropolitan official to discuss at length the immediate origins of the vase, said Sunday and Monday that the calyx krater, for mixing wine and water, had to the best of his knowledge not been smuggled out of Italy.

He said he had dealt only with Mr. Hecht and had never met the collector for whom Mr. Hecht is said to have acted. In disclosing the name of Mr. Sarrafian today, he said he was setting the record straight.

There was no immediate explanation from Rome of Mr. Hecht's decision to name Mr. Sarrafian. Mr. Hecht, who left Italy Sunday, was originally believed to have gone to Switzerland.

But today the concierge of the St. George's Hotel in Beirut said that Mr. Hecht had been seen in that city on Monday.

Although Mr. Sarrafian had written to Mr. Hecht in 1971 of his thoughts of emigrating to New South Wales, Australia, a reporter who telephoned his home last night, 10:30 p.m. Beirut time, was told by his wife that Mr. Sarrafian was asleep. She refused to wake him.

Claim by Italian Digger

ROME, Feb. 21 (UPI)—An unnamed tomb digger said today he had found the Greek krater, currently the subject of international police investigation, and sold it to a client on the Italian black market.

The Italian news agency ANSA said a well known tomb excavator who lives in Cerveteri, Italy, 27 miles north of Rome, but who refused to be quoted by name, claimed to have found the vase one year ago in an Etruscan tomb on a small hill called Monte Badone.

The man told ANSA he sold the krater on the Roman black market to an "old client" for 20 million lire (\$35,000).



Firemen fighting blazing ruins after a bomb exploded in a pub in East Belfast yesterday.

Soldier Is Killed—725th Death in Ulster Violence

BELFAST, Feb. 21 (UPI)—A sniper killed a British soldier with a single shot in West Belfast today while the sentry guarded a group of civilian workers.

He was the third soldier killed in just over 12 hours. Gunmen ambushed an army patrol in the Catholic Lower Falls Road last night, killing two members of the

Coldstream Guards and wounding a third soldier and an eight-year-old boy.

Since the violence among Catholics, Protestants and the security forces began in August, 1969, a total of 725 soldiers, police and civilians have died.

The army said the soldier was guarding a working party installing electric lines to an army

post when the sniper's shot cut him down. He was dead before he could be taken to a hospital.

Two civilians were slightly injured by flying glass this morning when gunmen held up the Catholic Paddy Lamb's Pub in East Belfast, forced the staff and customers to lie on the floor and tossed a bomb into the building.

Biggest Traffickers of Endangered Species Pelts

U.S. Smashes Illegal Animal Fur Ring

By Morris Kaplan

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (UPI)—Half of the illegal trade by Americans in the pelts of endangered wild animals was reported scuttled today with the break-up of the largest ring of skin traffickers ever uncovered.

The chance discovery at Kennedy International Airport last April of a damaged crate of hides triggered a federal grand jury investigation that trapped the country's principal agents and brokers in illicit animal fur.

Robert A. Morse, U.S. attorney for the Eastern District, identified the major trafficker among 14 companies and 19 individuals as Vesely-Forte Inc., of Manhattan.

The firm of Vesely-Forte pleaded guilty to a 50-count criminal information charging that between Dec. 11, 1970, and April 10, 1972, the company had purchased and received \$5 million worth of illegal pelts. These consisted of 15,470 otter, 30,068 seal, 5,644 leopard, 1,939 jaguar, 468 puma, 46,181 marmoset (South American spotted cat), 1,867 cheetah, and 217 arisa (giant otter) skins, all illegally exported from Brazil and Mexico.

This represents about 50 percent of the U.S. trade in illegal hides, according to government sources.

Consent Injunction

Pleading guilty to violating the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969, all 33 defendants signed a consent injunction, with worldwide effect, permanently barring any further international trading in illegal skins.

Federal Judge Jack B. Weinstein set April 17 for sentencing. The defendants face fines totaling \$500,000.

Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, joined Mr. Morse and Bruce Smith, chief of Mr. Morse's Environmental Protection Section, in a news conference to outline the history of the case.

Few Entered U.S.

Few of the spotted skins ever entered the United States, according to Mr. Morse. Most of them were purchased either from actual poachers or through middlemen around the world and shipped to warehouses in Canada or Switzerland, where trafficking of the skins is not prohibited.

Mr. Reed identified the countries of origin as Mexico, British Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, and Tanzania.

3 Magazines Fined For Guillotine Story

PARIS, Feb. 21 (UPI)—A court today fined three magazines 10,000 francs each for printing detailed accounts of the guillotining Nov. 28 of two convicted murderers.

The court imposed the fines on L'Express, Paris-Match and Spécial Dimanche for breaking a law that prohibits printing anything about executions except the bare facts released by authorities.

The court said the magazines described the scene of the execution of Claude Buffet and Roger Bonaventura with a realism appealing to the readers' lower instincts.

2 on Motorcycle Net \$100,000 in Rome

ROME, Feb. 21 (AP)—Purse snatchers got a bundle yesterday in broad daylight on the elegant Via Veneto.

Dino Canestri, manager of a foreign-exchange firm, had just left a bank and was crossing the street when two youths on a motorcycle sped away with his handbag containing 60 million lire (\$100,000), police said.

Tanzania, Rhodesia, India, Nepal and Thailand.

The skins would then be sold to American fur agents and brokers or sold to Italian, French, Belgian, British, Greek and German fur processors.

The government investigation began after Pan American Airways employees at Kennedy Airport noticed last April that one of the four crates bound from Brazil to Canada had a small hole punched in it. The crates contained "hundreds" of cat and other pelts, although the airway bill indicated that the contents were leathers.



Dr. Geertuida Postma leaving court yesterday.

Suspended Term for Dutch Doctor In Mercy Killing of Her Mother

LEEUWARDEN, the Netherlands, Feb. 21 (UPI)—A court here today sentenced a woman doctor to a one-week suspended prison term for the mercy killing of her mother.

Dr. Geertuida Postma, 45, whose husband is also a doctor, admitted that she administered a deadly morphine injection to her mother, Margina Grevelink, 78, in a nursing home in October, 1971, after the woman repeatedly and urgently requested that her life be taken because she was suffering from an incurable illness.

The public prosecutor had demanded a one-month suspended prison term.

In its sentence, the court supported the opinion of state witness Dr. H.J. Kijlstra, inspector of public health in the province of Friesland, that the majority of Dutch physicians do not accept any longer that the life of a patient should be prolonged "to the bitter end."

It was not immediately known whether Dr. Postma will appeal the sentence.

The case has stirred up considerable controversy here on the question of euthanasia. Legal experts said the result of the case and Dr. Kijlstra's testimony could lead to the eventual legalization of mercy killing in the Netherlands.

In finding the doctor guilty, the president of the Leeuwarden court, Cornelis J. Veder, said he was convinced that she had acted from a deep personal emotion, "which as such deserves the greatest respect." He said, however, that he doubted whether she had been able to form an objective opinion about the actual condition of her mother.

Passenger to N.Y. Carried Cocaine in a Bowling Ball

By Morris Kaplan

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (UPI)—Customs inspector Lewis Bacigalupo played a hunch yesterday and scored a strike.

How unusual, he thought, that a passenger from Bogota, Colombia, should be toting a bowling bag. He investigated and discovered, he said, cocaine inside the bowling ball.

Another customs agent arrested a passenger on the same flight after allegedly finding cocaine in his hollowed-out shoes. The suspects were said to be couriers for unrelated drug exporters.

An investigation of the incidents began Sunday evening at Kennedy International Airport on the arrival of an Avianca Airlines flight from Bogota. It culminated in separate arraignments of the suspects before Magistrate Max Schiffrin in Federal Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Bacigalupo reportedly noticed that Raul Castellanos-Rodriguez was "a bit nervous" as he approached, carrying the orange-colored bowling bag and a valve.

Using an interpreter, Mr. Bacigalupo questioned the 45-year-old suspect, who allegedly acknowledged he knew nothing about bowling. Removing a 12 1/2-pound black bowling ball from the bag, a customs agent drilled one of the ball's three-finger holes.

Hits 5.5 on Richter Scale Minor Quake Shakes California, Injures Few

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 (AP)—An earthquake hit Southern California early this morning, causing building damage and injuries at its center in the coastal city of Oxnard. It shook the cities of Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Diego, but with only minor effects.

At least five persons were injured in Oxnard, most of them suffering falls or cuts and bruises from flying objects. Power was knocked out in the city and nearby Ventura and small fires were reported in several homes. Police said windows on Oxnard's main street were shattered.

City officials said that unofficial estimates placed total damages in Oxnard at \$1 million, mainly to business buildings.

The quake hit at 8:44 a.m. local time, rolling through an area from north of Santa Barbara to San Diego, a distance of more than 200 miles, and as far inland as San Bernardino, 80 miles east of Los Angeles. In downtown Los Angeles, 50 miles south of Oxnard, skyscrapers swayed, but aside from reports of broken windows and cracked plates, damage was light.

There were no reports of injuries or heavy damage reported in other areas. Electricity, gas, water and telephone services were not disrupted. Thousands of residents were jolted awake by the quake, and police and fire stations reported receiving calls from those frightened and alarmed.

The quake was rated at 5.5 on the Richter scale by the

Seismological Laboratory of California Institute of Technology in suburban Pasadena. A similar reading was registered at the National Earthquake Information Center in Boulder, Colo. A major quake is rated at 6 or more.

The quake came a little more than two years after the Feb. 9,

1971, quake that hit the San Fernando Valley suburban area of Los Angeles, killing 64 persons, injuring more than 1,000 and causing damage estimated at \$1 billion. That quake was rated at 6.6 on the Richter scale.

Today's tremor was felt as a rolling motion in most areas.

U.K. Raises Defense Budget, Citing Soviet Nuclear Power

LONDON, Feb. 21 (UPI)—Britain announced today a record £2.3 billion defense budget to help meet what it described as an upsurge in Soviet nuclear-attack capabilities.

The statement urged the United States and other members of NATO to make no reductions in their military manpower or arsenals unless the Soviet Union institutes similar cuts.

"Only negotiation from strength is likely to produce equitable agreements," the statement said. "There must therefore be no unilateral reduction in defense capabilities in the West."

It said that Russia has built 90 additional underground firing sites for intercontinental ballistic missiles last year, bringing their ICBM arsenal to 1,800 missiles. The Soviets also launched six nuclear missile-firing submarines during the year, boosting their fleet of such warships to 60, the statement said.

The announcement said there has been no reduction in Soviet forces facing NATO troops in central Europe, despite "substantial and still increasing" Russian military strength along the Sino-Soviet frontier.

It said that 523 million more would be spent on defense during the 13 months beginning April 1 than that budgeted for the previous financial year.

The Royal Air Force will deploy

an additional squadron of 12 British-French-built Jaguar jet fighters to West Germany, but will increase its Buccaneer light-bombers and Nimrod reconnaissance planes by an undisclosed number.

The navy will get four new nuclear-powered attack submarines, six guided-missile destroyers and eight frigates, but will not increase the size of its present fleet of four Polaris missile-firing submarines.

A government statement said that British troops would remain in Northern Ireland "for so long as they are required."

Rail, Gas Men Continue Local British Strikes

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters)—British industry and commerce suffered new disruption today in continuing protests against government policy on pay and prices.

Suburban train services were hit east of London and gas supplies in southeast England were reduced, but kept within safety levels.

In another development, students staged rallies in major cities and petitioned Queen Elizabeth to appoint an inquiry into university grants they contend are inadequate.

About 300 gas workers from across Britain arrived at Westminster to lobby parliamentarians and explain why the industry's 47,000 employees are taking regional strike action. They oppose the government's "phase two" wage and price controls, which would limit increases to about 7 percent a year.

The rail strike grew out of a union ban on overtime and non-cooperation with management in their efforts to win a new pay structure for engine drivers. The trainmen have threatened a national strike for next Wednesday.

Police, Students Clash in Athens Near Law School

ATHENS, Feb. 21 (AP)—Police clashed tonight with students in downtown Athens as about 3,000 others barricaded themselves in for the night at Athens University's School of Law.

The fights broke out when several hundred students from nearby schools arrived at the law faculty to show sympathy with students who had occupied the building.

Police attempted to disperse them and students ran down side streets with police in pursuit. Officers blocked a main avenue, creating traffic tieups. An undisclosed number of arrests were made.

The students in the law school building were protesting a government law annulling some draft deferments. So far, 97 students accused of inciting others to boycott classes have lost their deferments.

Israeli Airline Strike Ended By Court Order

TEL AVIV, Feb. 21 (UPI)—Ground maintenance workers for El Al Israel Airlines ended a 56-hour strike today that grounded the carrier's 12 planes for three days, the airline said.

The 112 strikers obeyed a labor court's order to return to work after a daylong session between five of their representatives and the Israel Labor Federation, their union. They returned to work at 6 p.m. and El Al was scheduled to resume full service tomorrow.

Transport Minister Shimon Peres said the government had been ready "to take severe measures in order to ensure the stable activity of the airline." The employees were asked out on Sunday in a demand for higher wages. Wage negotiations will resume within the next two weeks, the airline said.

Students March, Clash With Police in Italy

ROME, Feb. 21 (AP)—Over 15,000 leftist students traded classes in Rome, Naples, Milan, and other cities and took part in demonstrations marked by violent clashes with police.

In Rome and Naples, policemen and groups of students traded tear gas bombs, Molotov cocktails, stones and other objects.

The students, belonging to extra-parliamentary groups of the left, had called a day of nationwide strike. They said they were protesting against the "fascist government" of Christian Democrat Premier Giulio Andreotti.

They also alleged police brutality after the death of a student, hit by a bullet last month in Milan. In Naples, fighting broke out as some 5,000 students were marching past police headquarters. A sound like a pistol shot reportedly caused panic among the students. Many fled, but others started stoning the police, who hurried back tear gas bombs.

Ivan Sanderson Dies of Cancer; Writer, Naturalist

COLUMBIA, N.J., Feb. 21 (AP)—Author and naturalist Ivan Sanderson, 62, died of cancer Monday.

Mr. Sanderson, born in Edinburgh and educated at Eton and Cambridge, settled in the United States in the 1940s.

He gained fame for his books on the natural sciences, perhaps the best known of which is "Animal Treasure."

Since 1948 he had made television and radio appearances. In the mid-1950s he owned and operated a jungle zoo in Mannaka-chunk, N.J.

THE MINORITY RIGHTS GROUP'S report on Israel's Oriental Immigrants and Druses by Al Friendly - price 52p. post free from MRG, 36 Craven St., London, W.C.2.

51st MILAN TRADE FAIR

14-25 April 1973

a world event half a century of good business

Having celebrated its fiftieth anniversary Milan Fair is setting its sights on new and more ambitious targets. Meanwhile Milan's last - Great Fair - cycle, which takes in the Fair of April 1972 and the 44 specialized trade shows held during the previous twelve months, shows the following totals: exhibition days 271 □ exhibitors 26,622 □ display sites and premises 1,851,540 sqm. □ 90 countries sending exhibitors □ 78 countries officially participating □ over 4 million visitors representing 138 countries of all continents.

The Advance Catalogue, listing 80 % of all exhibits shown at the big April Trade Fair, is available every year as from February 1st. Its detailed index of commercial items is in Italian, English, French, German and Spanish.

Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair, and make sure of coming to the specialized trade show that covers your line of business.

Visitors' Cards and information from: Segreteria Generale Fiera di Milano, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy) or from the Milan Fair Representative: Comm. Pierre Lamperti, 16 Rue de la Bienfaisance, 75008 Paris ☎ 387-67-22.

Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal

HOUSE OF LORDS

8 years old

HOUSE OF LORDS SCOTCH WHISKY

BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND

FILMS

The Glitter of Visconti's 'Ludwig'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 21 (UPI)—Luchino Visconti's "Ludwig," made in English, had its preview on Monday evening in a Monte Carlo cinema as a supplementary event of the international television festival. Since the festival, according to some guests and the more outspoken members of the jury, only revealed the mediocrity of TV programs the world over, the showing was awaited with curiosity.

Princess Grace found it "very beautiful." Certainly, it is very beautiful to look at, often suggesting a collection of 19th-century canvases of court life. No other director could possibly have made such a film. It bears the regal Visconti hallmark in every image and in the wealth, variety and nuance of its superb coloring. As period reconstruction on celluloid it is pictorially a glittering masterpiece. As drama, alas, it is defective.

In a three-hour phantasmagoria, Visconti has sought to relate the biography of the Bavarian monarch who never grew up, who, so to speak, stubbornly refused to leave his nursery decorated with frescoes of the Nibelungen legends, while Bismarck was determinedly carrying out

his policy to unify Germany. This is the historic significance of the story, but that conflict gets only passing mention. Instead we have Ludwig II as he might have appeared to himself as he gazed into his rocco mirror, now with haughty pride, now with disturbing doubts. Though he is depicted as spoiled, vain, petulant, self-willed and unstable, the portrait is so affectionate that it takes on the air of a self-portrait.

His Career

His career, from his coronation at 18 to his suicide or murder at 41 when the movement to depose him as a madman reached its climax, is exactly narrated against a glittering travesty of Bavarian castles. His patronage of Wagner and his termination when he discovered the composer's love affair with Cosima von Bülow; his engagement to a Russian princess and the painful breaking of that engagement; his delight in the company of his cousin, Elisabeth; his grief over his younger brother's insanity; his losing struggle with his advisers and ministers and the crumbling of his romantic dreams and his arrogant power are set before us with the hint that his Catholic conscience and his long-repressed homosex-

uality motivated his actions. But these various incidents have not been united with impact. It is not that the film is too long, but that it lacks strong dramatic urgency.

Helmut Berger, an actor of scant experience, takes on the challenging role, playing Ludwig from early manhood to the rainy night of his drowning. He makes a fine visual impression, aided by clever makeup. Trevor Howard is Jolly Wagner, but one suspects had Wagner been anything like this he would have been more apt to compose "Waiting at the Church" rather than "Tristan and Isolde." Romy Schneider brings a ray of wit and brightness to the oppressive Teutonic gloom so deliberately imposed with the majestic Gothic style. Marc Porel is a favored footman and Gert Fröbe is the worried father confessor.

Banal Dialogue

The dialogue, which is of the most banal Hollywood sort, is frequently ridiculous. After Wagner has surprised Cosima with a Christmas present composition, she turns to him and says, "Play it again." A German actor has been assigned to portray the great Austrian actor, Josef Kainz, an honored guest of Ludwig's. Why



Helmut Berger as Ludwig II.

should he deliver English verse with Hermann Ring Dutch-dialect inflections instead of reciting in his native tongue?

The pictorial beauty of the film is such that one regrets that it ever speaks. It would have been best as a silent film with the Wagnerian music of its background amplified for accompaniment.

The French movies have the CIA on the brain. In "L'Attentat," a fanciful account of the Ben Barka affair, the CIA was accused of taking part in the Moroccan politician's kidnapping. In "Etat de Siege" (at the Cluny

Palace and the Marignan-Pathé) a CIA agent goes to South America to supervise the exploitation and the torture of the poor. As the CIA never explains and never complains, more such characterizations may be expected until the public tires of the sport and demands a new menace.

Costa-Gavras, who, with Vasilios' excellent novel as a departure point, succeeded in making an exciting political melodrama in "Z," has directed this lurid "expose" in which the offending CIA man is kidnapped and then murdered by revolutionaries. In a sense he has defeated his own obvious purpose by overloading his message, his contention ringing false. The killing of hostages is still frowned upon in civilized circles.

Yves Montand is the CIA agent, Renato Salvatori is a brutal police chief and O.E. Hasse makes an unlikely Latin American Horace Greeley.

Monte Carlo Awards

MONTÉ CARLO, Feb. 21 (UPI).—A Japanese documentary study of muscular dystrophy in children won the Golden Nymph grand prize at the 13th annual International Monte Carlo Television Festival today.

The film, "Cause Unknown, Cure Impossible," was entered in the competition, which attracted 27 nations, by Nippon Hoso Kyokai. The film also won the Catholic "Unda" prize awarded at the same time.

The international jury gave a Silver Nymph for the best screenplay to "That Summer," entered by the American Broadcasting Corporation and written by Richard Levinson and William Link.

MARY BLUME

Beauty Secrets in a Blender

PARIS (UPI).—Despite the calendar, February is the longest month and, with taxes, devaluation and cold pills to buy, the most straitened as well. So now for something entirely practical: an electric blender manufacturer has put out a pamphlet telling how to save money and restore the bloom in your cheeks with homemade cosmetics.

The result is probably cheaper; it is certainly a good way of killing the month.

The first thing to do is blend your Beauty Base: 2 egg yolks, 2 tablespoons of cider vinegar, and 6 ounces of liquid paraffin added slowly and blended at low speed. In France this involves going to only three stores (or four if you don't already have a blender).

You are now ready to move on to Apple Mask, for which you'll need two tablespoons of Beauty Base, a trip back to the vinegar store to get a jar of honey, of which you will use 1 tablespoonful of honey, of which you will use 1/2 an apple, and to the pharmacy for one teaspoonful of ascorbic acid powder.

The Pharmacist

The pharmacist assumes you want the newest Vitamin C anti-fu pill. You usually do. No, it must be powdered ascorbic acid, otherwise the apple in the Apple Mask would turn brown and we wouldn't want that to happen, would we? Long disappearance of the pharmacist and the sound of a ladder scraping across the floor. Reappearance with a dusty brown jar with a peeling label. It dates, explains the pharmacist, from the Occupation, and has never been opened. He shakes out a teaspoonful of 30-year-old ascorbic acid powder onto a square of white paper and asks for 1 franc.

The Apple Mask is duly blended and applied to no one except the maker. A neighbor who has dropped by to borrow a cup of gin is too single-minded to think of anything else, and the femme de ménage, when approached, backs into a corner (the femme de ménage has funny ideas about beauty anyway. She once cut off all her eyelashes, claiming they would grow back thicker. They didn't).

The Apple Mask looks rather pretty and, removed when dry, leaves one pink, fresh, and smelling sweetly of elder vinegar.

The brochure also lists an Avocado Dry Skin Mask, untried on grounds of economy, Strawberry Freckle Mask, untried on grounds of winter, and a Cucumber Freshener Mask, untried on grounds of laziness: no merchant in the vicinity had a cucumber, not even for ready money.

The Tomato Tingle Mask (1/2 medium tomato peeled and 1 tablespoonful of Beauty Base) sounded too exciting. The Minty Meal Cleanser (oatmeal with dried mint leaves) sounded too dull. The Creamy Sunkist Lotion sounds nice, but it would hardly be economical to fly to a sunny spot to test it. It calls for 6 ounces of water, 2 ounces of kaniola, 2 ounces of sesame oil, and three tea bags.

There is also an Almond Meal Cleanser: 1 tablespoonful of powdered almonds, 1/2 teaspoonful of honey, and milk to blend to a thick paste. You pat this on your face and leave for 10 minutes. Or, better still, eat it: it's gritty but rather delicious.

In all there are 30 homemade cosmetic recipes in the folder which is available free from Sunbeam Electric Ltd., 5 North Street, Leatherhead, Surrey, England. Results are not guaranteed, of course, but with luck someone may say you look good enough to eat.

FASHION

Start With 20 Mistakes

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON Feb. 21 (UPI).—With most designers in a safe middle-of-the-road mood, Zandra Rhodes gives you the refreshing feeling that although she's out on a fashion limb she won't fall. Her sense of adventure, which is what creation is all about, has made her the fashion high priestess of London, where she is known for combining a couture sense with a 'nique English madness.

To see her is not to believe her. Her head looks like a small artichoke, with the ends of her hair dyed every shade of purple. Her eyebrows are completely plucked out and replaced by two thin purple lines. Two dabs of rouge perched high on the cheeks and purple lips give her a faintly pathetic Fellini face. Then, her way of dressing is an incredible combination of crystal, pearl and ivory beads, a pink art deco brooch here and a silver one there, a multicolor patch over a silk ruffled shirt over a red something or other, then a strong black leather and silver belt over the whole thing and crumpled jeans. Two of those mistakes would be fatal on anyone else. By piling up 20 of them, Miss Rhodes pulls them all together and looks unique.

Her Look

"I do a look to death," she said. "I was first to have my hair dyed green. Then I put feathers at the end of it. I've had this makeup since April. Before that, I think my eyes were purple and I think with green around the outside and glitter dots in the middle of my face.

"Then I painted solid red all around the outside. People who really know me," she said, "accept the way I look."

For all her wild looks, Miss



Zandra Rhodes, couture plus English madness.

Rhodes turns out clothes that are sold in some of the best stores in the world, such as Benetton, Neiman Marcus and Saks Fifth Avenue. Her international clientele includes Mrs. David Bruce, Mrs. Sam Newhouse, the Duchess of Bedford, Penelope Tree and Vanessa Redgrave.

She started with fabric design at the Royal College of Art but could not sell her ideas because people felt they were too extreme. So she was forced to go it alone. She went on to making clothes as well because she was not satisfied with how other people handled her fabrics.

She is now famous for her provocative, leithose frilled dresses, which have been compared to lilies and waterfalls, her exotic catwalks, her theatrical coats and her slashed dresses that move and whirl in a sensuous manner.

Flamboyant, Fragile
Miss Rhodes is totally liberated and it shows in her

clothes, which are both flamboyant and fragile. Everything she does is witty as well as highly charged and could only look right on women with a strong personality. As she said: "You couldn't put them on a mousey type." And also: "If a woman comes to me and asks for something simple and classic, I send her to Saint Laurent."

Unlike Jean Muir, who is the purist of all times, Zandra Rhodes strikes out in 10 directions at once and comes up with intriguing, challenging clothes that remind you of Schiaparelli, but without the latter's hard-edged chic.

Bargains they are not. A Rhodes dress costs a minimum of \$20 but then, it is very close to couture both because of the original, handblock-printed fabrics and the exquisite sense of details, down to the handrolled hems and cuffs.

"I think people want quality now," she said. "A woman who buys one of my dresses knows

that everything I have has been put into that dress."

But unlike many pompous designers, who think they should have the final say on everything, Miss Rhodes is curiously modest and respects her customers' tastes. "I have a strong feeling that if a woman comes to me and says 'I always wear blue,' she must be right," she said.

Still unknown in France and other European countries, Zandra Rhodes was discovered in the United States by Diana Vreeland, ex-editor of Vogue, who photographed the whole Rhodes collection. Now, Mrs. Vreeland is preparing a retrospective of the most important fashions of the '60s for the Metropolitan Museum and has asked Miss Rhodes for some samples.

Despite her success, the designer does not take herself or her work seriously. "The difference between good taste and bad taste," she said, "is one isn't pretending so much."

A Mind-Bending Conference

By James M. Markham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A group of scientists and scholars gathered here over the weekend for objective discussions on getting high.

It was, as several participants observed, a fairly "heavy" two days of lectures and conversations that were not at all confined to drug-induced exhilaration.

The participants explored the largely uncharted terrain of "inner space" visited by shamans, Zen masters, yogis walking on burning coals, ordinary sleepers and dreamers, schizophrenics, ecstatic halfbacks scoring winning touchdowns, mushroom-eating aboriginal peoples and Moses before the burning bush, which was termed "a psychedelic experience of the first order" in addition to discussions on LSD users and heroin addicts.

The well-attended conference, held at the National Museum of History and Technology, was organized by the Smithsonian Institution and the Drug Abuse Council, a nonprofit organization.

Some participants expressed hope that this conference on "altered states of consciousness" would miraculously avoid the value judgments that invariably infiltrate discussions of drug abuse.

They hoped that participants would not talk about whether altered states of consciousness were good or bad, but simply about what they are. In that regard, they were disappointed.

Almost at the start, Roland Fischer, a psycho-pharmacologist from Johns Hopkins University, objected to the term "altered states of consciousness"—which he called biased in favor of the status quo.

He substituted for it "nonordinary states of consciousness" and then began a sympathetic analysis of "inner space" with occasional disparaging references to "New Age" language and other elements of Western civilization that he seemed to find confusing.

"Only some of you who have been in some of these spaces will understand what I mean," said Mr. Fischer, who appeared to lapse into a meditative posture when he was not speaking.

Duality
Mr. Fischer posited the existence of a duality in man between a "left hemisphere" of the brain that he said was dominated by rational, Aristotelian, yes-no, true-false celebration and a "right hemisphere" that he said was characterized by subjective, contemplative, "Platonic" thinking.

"I dare say that some of our problems are due to the fact that we do most of our work and thinking in the left hemisphere," Mr. Fischer said.

Dr. Jean Houston, director of the Foundation for Mind Research, at New York, contended that civilization was confronting a "crisis of consciousness"—a "breakdown of the general consensus about what is real and what is not."

Dr. Houston said that "hip Jews"—prophets and spokesmen of the counter-culture—were warning us of this crisis. Meanwhile, she said, the young are exploring their own minds, voyaging "inward to the green land inside to re-mythologize the reality that has become demythologized outside."

Organizer
Dr. Norman E. Zinberg, a Boston psychiatrist who helped to organize the conference, said that he found such "characteristic for inner space" frustrating and Mr. Fischer's "grand conceptions" mystifying.

Dr. Zinberg, who has treated 60 addicts in Vietnam and junkies in Boston, said that, unlike meditation, some drug use was "a continuous" with reality.

Dr. Joe Kates, a pioneer in the effort to teach people to control their automatic nervous systems through what is called "biofeedback," said that Zen masters had learned about reaching certain states of calm before that state was reached on electronic encephalographs in this century.

With their brains wired up, he said, contemporary Zen masters easily reached the desired "alpha states," which are characterized by calmness, alertness and "passive volition"—akin to meditation.

Biofeedback, Mr. Kates said, holds hope for controlling headaches, epilepsy, excessive heart rates, hypertension, stomach acidity and chronic anxiety.

He suggested that heroin addicts, once conditioned to their brain-shake, could shake their habit through feedback.

Definitive 'Laborintus II' in Milan

By William Weaver

MILAN (UPI).—Between 1963 and 1965, the composer Luciano Berio and the poet Edoardo Sanguineti created their "Laborintus II," commissioned by French Radio-TV to commemorate the 700th anniversary of the birth of Dante. Since then the work has been performed in concert and also staged, but the production seen last week at the Piccola Scala was its Milanese premiere. It can probably also be considered the definitive staging, since the director was Sanguineti and the conductor Berio himself.

Actually, one couldn't help wondering if the staging was necessary or, finally, if it added anything to the work. The small orchestra, the speaking chorus,

the three soprano soloists (with their microphones) were all visible on stage, against an inverted triangle backdrop (with an inverted ancient Rame on it). Downstage there was a strange construction, somewhere between lectern and forklift, and a sarcophagus against which an adolescent speaker, Sanguineti's son, leaned and recited the quotations from Dante, Pound and Sanguineti, which make up most of the text. Toward the end of the piece more coffins were pushed on to the stage; supers in various costume climbed into them. All this action seemed merely distracting and irrelevant to the work itself.

For the rest, "Laborintus II" is what one would expect of the Berio of 10 years ago: skilful, sometimes aggressive, generally inventive—with deft mixing of the various components, including

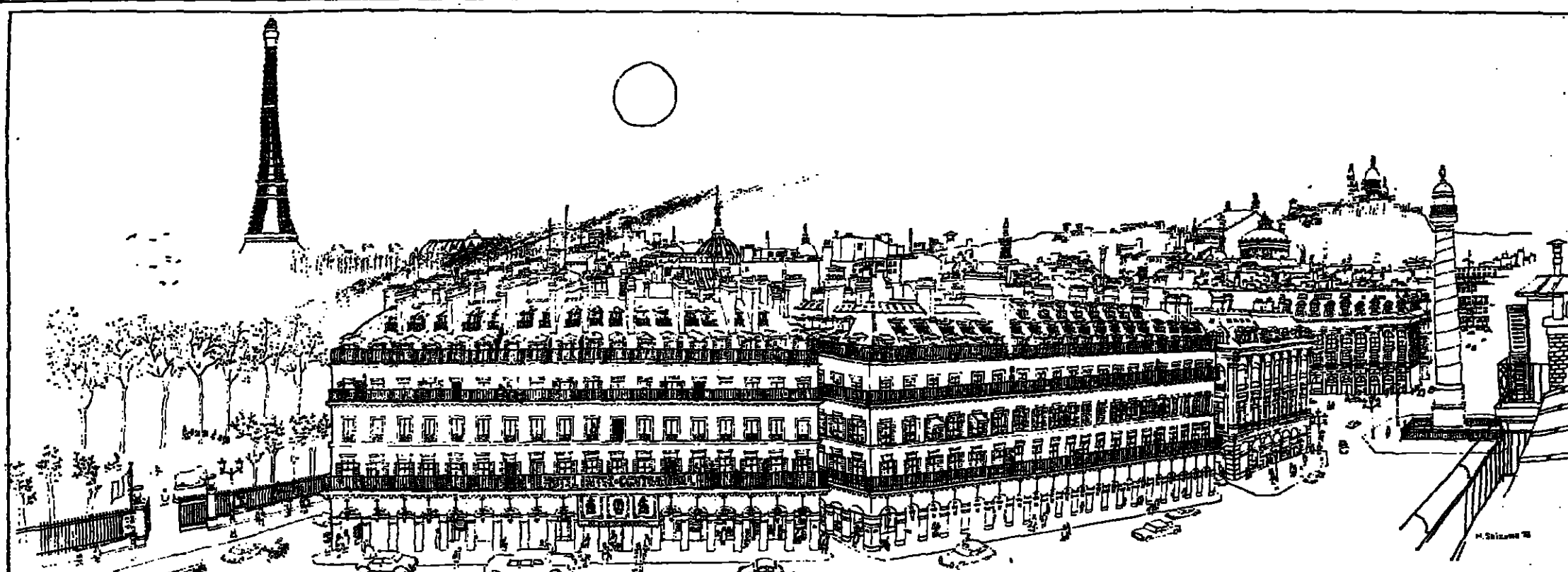
some taped sounds, and, at the end, moving in the bushes, whispering fade-out. It was precisely this pendive ending that was diminished by the production.

Monteverdi

The short Piccola Scala evening also included an equally distracting production of Monteverdi's "Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda," signed by Sanguineti and conducted by Berio, who also made the arrangement of the score. Nigel Rogers, the tenor soloist, does not have clear Italian enunciation, so much of the elegant text was incomprehensible. Musically, he was precise and stylish; in their brief moments, Gianluigi Colnaghi and Cetina Cadelo were equally effective.

Meanwhile, at the big Scala the current opera is "Boris Godunov," Rimsky-Korsakov version, in a conventional decor by Nicola Benois and a dreary routine staging by Josef Tumanov, imported all the way from the Bolshoi. The inn scene was particularly distressing. Obviously Moscow uses the same tired gags that can be seen in any "Boris" anywhere in the world.

Gianandrea Gavazzeni's conducting was so lackluster that Nicolai Ghiaurov, in the title role, was not inspired to do much more than walk through the part. Also imported from Moscow was the Marina, Irina Arkhipova, who bravely, and fluently, sang in Italian, but her Dimitri, Ruggero Orloff, was not her match, and the Polish act fell flat. It seemed odd, having brought Miss Arkhipova all this distance, that her first big scene should be omitted. But this "Boris" as a whole must be chalked up as one of La Scala's mistakes.



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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Rheinthal's Profits 'Unsatisfactory'

Rheinthal, the West German machinery and shipbuilding firm involved in a takeover bid by August Thyssen-Hoescht says its profit level remained unsatisfactory last year. Consolidated sales rose to 5.8 billion deutsche marks from 5.7 billion DM in 1971, and there was an improvement from the 21-million DM loss recorded in that year, Rheinthal reports. However, "the improvement was insufficient to achieve an altogether satisfactory profit," the company adds. Meanwhile Thyssen reports that its bid for a little over 50 percent of Rheinthal's stock will be open for three weeks starting Feb. 26.

U.S. Consumer Optimism Level Falls

The level of U.S. consumer optimism declined in the fourth quarter of 1972 after three quarters of strong gains, according to a survey by the survey center of the University of Michigan. The center's quarterly index of consumer sentiment, based on a level of 100 achieved in February 1969, stood at 80.8 in November and December, down from 94.0 in August-September. Researchers said the late-year reading was still strong, and noted that it was up sharply from 82.3 in late 1971. While it isn't uncommon for a strong post-recession recovery in sentiment to be followed by a leveling-off, they called the results "a signal for caution."

Celanese Gloomy on Profits

Celanese Corp. says that analysts' estimates of 1973 net in the range of \$4 to \$4.50 a share could well be high. The company reported 1972 net income of \$3.39 a share, or \$51.2 million, down

from 1971 net of \$3.99 a share, or \$59.3 million. Celanese says that it had a sharp drop in profits at its Celanese Fibers Co. unit, mainly due to decreases in acetate filament yarn volume and the price to the knitting trade. This resulted in a substantial income decline between the fourth quarter of 1971 and the fourth quarter of 1972 of 40 cents a share, or \$1.60 on an annual basis. Celanese adds that while the downturn "seems to have leveled off in November and December," and there are "some signs of price strengthening, no solution to the problem is in view."

Insurer May Buy Into NYSE Firm

Pierce, Fennell & Smith Inc. is putting the finishing touches on a linkup that would give the Los Angeles-based insurer the opportunity to acquire the New York Stock Exchange member firm. Under the arrangement, which, industry sources say, will be formally announced this week, Pierce National would acquire for about \$3 million Dominick's nonvoting preferred stock that is convertible into a two-thirds equity interest in the 100-year-old securities house. The convertibility option would be exercisable at any time, although it's understood that Pierce is not planning to exercise it immediately. The contemplated arrangement apparently would be the first of its type under the Big Board's recently revised rules that allow, with certain limitations, financial institutions to control member firms. Sources familiar with the negotiations say that ultimately the Pierce interests may sell a limited portion of their Dominick investment to a consortium of Continental European banks. However, Pierce National, should it exercise its equity option, would retain at least 51 percent of Dominick.

Economic Analysis

World Central Bank Deemed Necessary

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (NYT).—In 1868 the failure of the central bank of London touched off a severe financial crisis. The crisis is remembered to this day as the "Bagehot revolution," named after Walter Bagehot, banker, economist, literary critic, political theorist and editor of The Economist, to invent the modern theory of central banking.

His revolution in monetary thinking—once it was comprehended and put into practice by government and central banks—is the basic reason why domestic financial crises and panics have almost vanished.

But international crises persist because there has been no comparable revolution in international financial thinking.

What Mr. Bagehot did was to recognize that the Bank of England—or any other central bank—had a unique role to play in sustaining a nation's credit, since it alone was the custodian of the country's gold reserves.

Mr. Bagehot insisted that the central bank's policy should not be determined by the rules that applied to ordinary commercial banks, where any individual commercial bank had to hang on to its reserves, the central bank should lend without limit in times of crisis.

Mr. Bagehot laid down two rules for how the central bank should extend its credit: "to stay the panic."

• The loans should be made only at very high rates of interest, preventing unnecessary borrowing by banks that did not require support from the central bank.

• The central bank should extend credits on all good securities—and "as largely as the public ask for them." His reason was simply that nothing would spread alarm as suddenly as the news that someone who had good securities to offer could not raise money on them.

It was not necessary, he emphasized, to bail out institutions with bad securities—but it was vital that the central bank act forcefully and without limit to help institutions that were essentially sound.

Financial crises may have become a rarity at the national level, but they have become only too common internationally, as was stressed by a number of economists at last week's Claremont International Monetary Conference in California.

At that meeting, Prof. Richard M. Cooper of Yale University presented a scheme for applying basically Bagehotian principles to prevent monetary crises at the international level.

Prof. Charles Kindleberger of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Lawrence Krause of the Brookings Institution have set forth similar proposals.

What they have in common is that they would permit the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to generate any required number of special drawing rights (SDRs)—the "paper gold" that is the modern equivalent of Mr. Bagehot's gold reserves—to ensure that no nation could be swamped by a run on its currency.

This would require eliminating the present "holding limits" of SDRs of individual countries. Lending under the new facility would be used to cover large financial movements resulting from speculation or "panics."

Lending might also be done for financing balance-of-payments deficits, Prof. Cooper noted, "could be quickly undone as soon as the balance-of-payments figures become available." If the country's payments position was stronger than had been feared in the markets, the borrowed reserves would quickly flow back to the IMF.

But the Cooper proposal is not

simply a means of defending fixed exchange rates. Rather, the granting of long-term capital loans would trigger the adjustment mechanism—probably including a change in exchange rates—to permit the borrowing country to run a sufficient payments surplus to repay its IMF debt.

U.S. government officials are likely to regard the Cooper-Krause-Kindleberger type of proposal as unnecessary or at least premature. The reason is that Washington suspended the convertibility of the dollar into gold or SDRs on Aug. 15, 1971.

In effect, this put the world on a "dollar standard," by which this country asserted the right to pay all its debts with U.S.-manufactured dollars, rather than with gold or internationally-manufactured SDRs. Most economists would say that the world had been on a de facto dollar standard for several years, at least since March, 1968, when the two-tier gold market was set up by the major financial powers.

Reserve creation grew step by step with mounting U.S. payments deficits. From the end of 1969 to the fall of 1972, the United States covered the \$48.5 billion increase in its dollar liabilities to other countries simply by requiring that the other nations add that amount of dollars to their monetary reserves.

U.S. officials think this dollar standard works tolerably well, and are in no hurry to change it.

But European governments disagree. They insist that the United States should return to convertibility as soon as possible. They believe this will impose discipline upon this country to eliminate its balance-of-payments deficits which, they claim, enable this country to export inflation to others and to pay for its foreign investments.

Some Europeans complain that

the ability of the United States to create international monetary reserves by printing dollars gives it a free ride on foreign policy—and, in effect, has forced others to finance such adventures as the Vietnam war.

As European pressures for dollar convertibility and a convertible world monetary system grow, the need to transform the international monetary fund into a Bagehotian central bank may become crucial.

Russians Start Production At Largest Blast Furnace

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (NYT).—The Soviet Union announced this month the start of production at its largest blast furnace, situated in the iron and steel center of Lipetsk in the heart of European Russia.

The completion of the 113,000-cubic-foot furnace, nearly 300 feet high, reflects both a continuing trend toward larger iron-smelting furnaces in the Russian steel industry and an effort to build up productive capacity near the metal markets of central Russia, where most of the population and industrial capacity are concentrated.

The construction of the new blast furnace, with an annual capacity of 2.3 million metric tons, is part of a technological drive in both the Soviet Union and Japan to build ever larger iron-smelting furnaces to increase efficiency and reduce labor requirements.

The Russians blew in their first furnace with a volume of 95,000 cubic feet in 1967 and a 100,000-cubic-foot unit in 1970. They are now at work on construction of the first of a series of furnaces

with working volumes of 175,000 cubic feet.

News of the blowing in of the big Lipetsk furnace, published on the front page of Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, also pointed up the stress given to the development of heavy industry despite gradual efforts to improve the lot of the Soviet consumer.

The new furnace, which will yield pig iron, an intermediate product in the steel-making process, marks the first step in a major expansion program that is supposed to make Lipetsk, 200 miles south of Moscow, the Soviet Union's largest iron and steel producer, exceeding the Magnitogorsk plant in the Urals.

The furnace, which is the fifth at the Lipetsk mill, will raise the plant's pig-iron output from its current level of about 4.5 million tons to close to 7 million.

Under the current expansion program, iron and steel output at Lipetsk is planned to reach 15 million tons by the early 1980s.

Magnitogorsk, long the undisputed leader in the Soviet steel industry, produces about 13 million tons of steel.

Dollars Quit Germany; Gold Price Hits Record

FRANKFURT, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank sold about \$435 million today on the foreign exchange market, where the U.S. currency continued to be in heavy demand.

So far this week, West Germany's central bank has been able to rid itself of about \$850 million of the \$5 billion that flooded in prior to the dollar's devaluation, authoritative sources said.

The dollar was firm throughout the day, closing at 2.3632 deutsche marks, only fractions under the mandatory upper intervention point of 2.3656 DM.

Following reports that it was weakening against the Swiss franc, the dollar came under pressure around midday in Frankfurt, falling as low as 2.3630 DM, but it quickly recovered and stood near or at the ceiling price most of the afternoon.

Speculators Selling Marks Senior foreign exchange bankers said there is a definite move of speculative funds out of the mark.

"The feeling is that the latest exchange rate realignment, eliminating the dollar devaluation will last for the time being," one banker said, adding that even restrictions on the import of funds is making the maintenance of speculative mark positions too costly.

In Zurich, the dollar recovered slightly amid indications the Swiss National Bank started supporting the currency in its new policy of controlling the franc's floating rate.

Trading Active In late trading the dollar was quoted at 2.3640 Swiss francs, down from 2.3650-2.3660 yesterday but ahead of the 2.3570 at midday.

Dealers said trading was active and volume was high all day. The slight recovery in the early afternoon presumably was a result of support buying by the National Bank, which had suspended inter-

vention Jan. 23 but has now indicated it will prevent the dollar from falling markedly below 3.364. The bank refused comment. But private banking sources said they had "unconfirmed reports" that the central bank began supporting the dollar.

Meanwhile, the price of gold hit \$19.50-\$20.25 an ounce on the Zurich market, a rise of more than \$3 an ounce from yesterday's closing.

Higher Price Seen The price of the metal soared \$2.80 in London, where the afternoon price was set at \$79.30 an ounce. Trading was hectic.

Dealers said there was no sign that speculators were yet taking their profits—of more than \$11 an ounce since the dollar was devalued last week.

The implication was that they are not yet ready to take profits because they expect the gold price to rise still further.

The gold price set new record high prices in Europe in each of the last three days. It is up \$6 an ounce in the last three days alone, half of that today.

Dealers attributed much of the gold rush to uncertainty over the dollar's value of paper money, including the dollar.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late of closing market rates for the dollar on the major international exchange:

	Feb. 21, 1973	Previous
sterling, 100 sh.	2.446	2.439
Belg. fr. (100)	40.28-28	40.17-31
Dir. fr. (100)	40.51-39	40.55-55
Deutsche mark	2.3650-50	2.3650-50
Danish krona	6.5200-20	6.5300-30
Scand. krona	25.85-25	25.85-25
Fr. fr. (100)	4.71-71	4.71-71
Gr. dr. (100)	4.8525-25	4.8525-25
Italian lira	2.3650-50	2.3650-50
Japanese yen	360.00-00	360.00-00
Swedish krona	4.71-71	4.71-71
Swiss franc	2.3650-50	2.3650-50
U.S. dollar	2.3650-50	2.3650-50

A: Free; B: Commercial.

Company Reports

Celanese			
Fourth Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	365.0	320.0	
Profits (millions)	15.2	14.4	
Per Share	1.02	0.96	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,385.0	1,236.0	
Profits (millions)	51.2	59.3	
Per Share	3.39	3.99	

CFO			
Fourth Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	402.16	373.41	
Profits (millions)	23.27	18.94	
Per Share	0.94	0.80	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,549.56	1,436.61	
Profits (millions)	64.13	62.17	
Per Share	2.71	2.20	

Johnson & Johnson			
Fourth Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	318.98	285.1	
Profits (millions)	27.28	25.09	
Per Share	0.49	0.45	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,217.7	1,140.5	
Profits (millions)	100.71	101.82	
Per Share	2.15	1.82	

Ogden			
Fourth Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	261.2	239.0	
Profits (millions)	5.77	2.77	
Per Share	0.55	0.30	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,073.1	1,042.3	
Profits (millions)	20.71	16.2	
Per Share	1.76	1.20	

U.S. Company Wins Appeal At EEC Court

Continental Can Gets Trust Suit Reversed

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ).—Continental Can Co. of the United States today won its appeal against an anti-trust decision of the Common Market Commission.

In a precedent-setting judgment, the EEC Court of Justice ruled that the commission had failed to build a sufficient case against Continental Can and its European subsidiary Europemballage SA.

The landmark decision by the five-man court nevertheless upheld the commission's interpretation of Article 86 of the Treaty of Rome, which bans a company's abuse or exploitation of a dominant position in the Common Market.

This article, the court agreed, can be interpreted to cover cross-border mergers. An abuse could occur if a dominant company reinforced its position to the point of substantially reducing competition.

Scope an Element However, the court found that the scope of the market in question is also an important factor in deciding whether abusive exploitation had occurred.

The EEC commission had argued that Europemballage had more than 50 percent of the market in West Germany for fish and meat cans and metal bottle tops. Its take-over in 1970 of a Dutch packaging firm which also had a dominant position eliminated competition, the commission claimed.

In its ruling, however, the Court of Justice said the commission had failed to make clear whether it was only this market or the whole packaging market that was involved.

Commenting on the finding, legal observers said the decision was based largely on technical grounds and left the way open for a new anti-trust action against the U.S. company in which the EEC commission would give a narrower definition of the packaging market involved.

Glamours Lead Selloff In Jittery N.Y. Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (NYT).—An assorted bag of worries and a lack of buying interest combined to drive New York Stock Exchange prices lower today in a dispirited session.

Glamour issues, after performing creditably in yesterday's modestly improved market, formed the weakest group in the selloff. The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 9.25 to 974.34. Volume picked up to 14.88 million shares from the previous 14.02 million.

Underlying the depressed state of investor psychology, only one of the 15 most-active issues showed a gain. That was Texaco, edging up 3/4 to 39 7/8.

American Telephone, the volume leader, stood unchanged at 50 7/8. The giant utility announced plans for a \$500-million issue of cumulative, nonconvertible preferred stock to the general public. Terms will be set in the latter part of March.

The market suffered from inflation jitters after the administration disclosed that food costs in January staged the biggest monthly rise in "20 or 25 years." Inflationary expectations, many observers believe, is the market's continuing chief bugaboo.

Other factors troubling the market were climbing short-term interest rates at home and climbing prices for gold bullion in Europe, the latter reflecting speculation that involves the recently-devalued dollar.

Finally, another worry confronting the market was an announcement by Israel that a Libyan airliner crash-landed after being shot at over Israeli-occupied territory.

The biggest point losers on the active roster were International Chemical & Nuclear, falling 1 3/8 to 11 1/8; Pacific Petroleum, 1 1/4 to 37 1/4; and Fleetwood Enterprises, 2 1/8 to 15 1/4.

All three of these stocks, moreover, have been in a declining trend for several days—another indication that the market lacks snapback action.

International Chemical & Nuclear reported a sharp drop in 1972 profits earlier this week. Pacific Petroleum has declined in the wake of steps by the Canadian government to control the export of crude oil, effective March 1. Fleetwood has shown lower earnings and also undergone a top-management change.

But it was the glamour sector

that proved most disappointing. Among the declines here were Johnson & Johnson, down 4 1/2 to 118 3/4; Fairchild Camera, 3 3/8 to 61 1/2; Motorola, 3 to 124; and Polaroid, 4 5/8 to 122 3/8.

International Business Machines moved down 3 1/4 to 443 3/4.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index lost 0.13 to 25.55, while declines topped advances 3/4 against 244. Turnover was 3.50 million shares, compared with 3.36 million yesterday.

Trust Suit Filed By U.S. Against NASD, 15 Others

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ).—The Justice Department today filed a civil anti-trust suit against the National Association of Securities Dealers and 15 other defendants on charges of conspiring to prevent brokers from dealing in mutual fund shares among themselves or from processing sales between customers at competitive brokerage rates.

Also named in the suit were three mutual funds, their principal underwriters and nine of the largest securities brokerage firms in the country.

Broker dealers named as defendants are Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith; Bache & Co.; Reynolds Securities; Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis; E. F. Hutton & Co.; Walslow & Co.; DuPont, Gloré, Forgan, and Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill Noyes, all of New York; and Dean Witter & Co. of San Francisco.

The government's lawsuit also names Fidelity Fund Inc. and its affiliated principal underwriter, Crosby Corp. of Boston, Wellington Fund Inc. and its principal underwriter, Wellington Management Co. of Philadelphia, Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Fund Inc. and Vance Sanders & Co., Boston, the principal underwriter of Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Fund.

The complaint filed in federal district court said the alleged conspiracy had effectively prevented the development of a secondary market in mutual fund shares.

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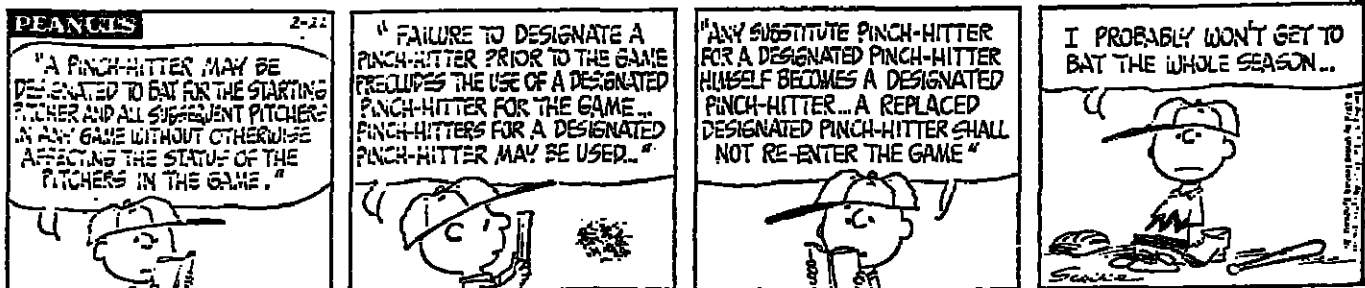
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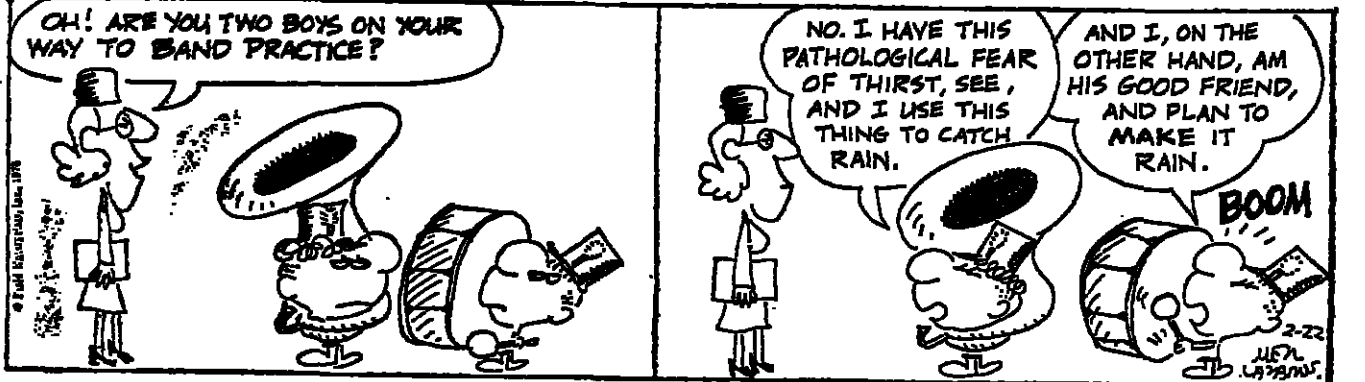
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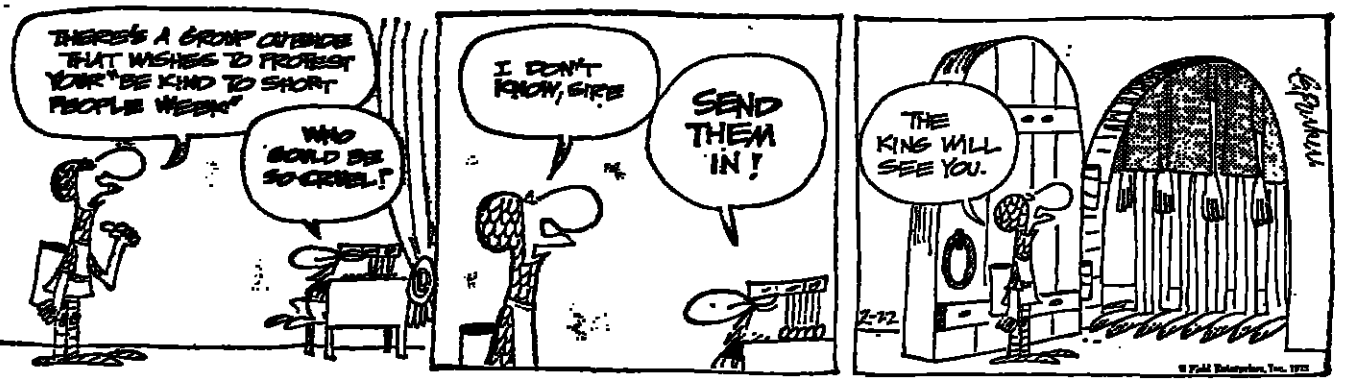
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



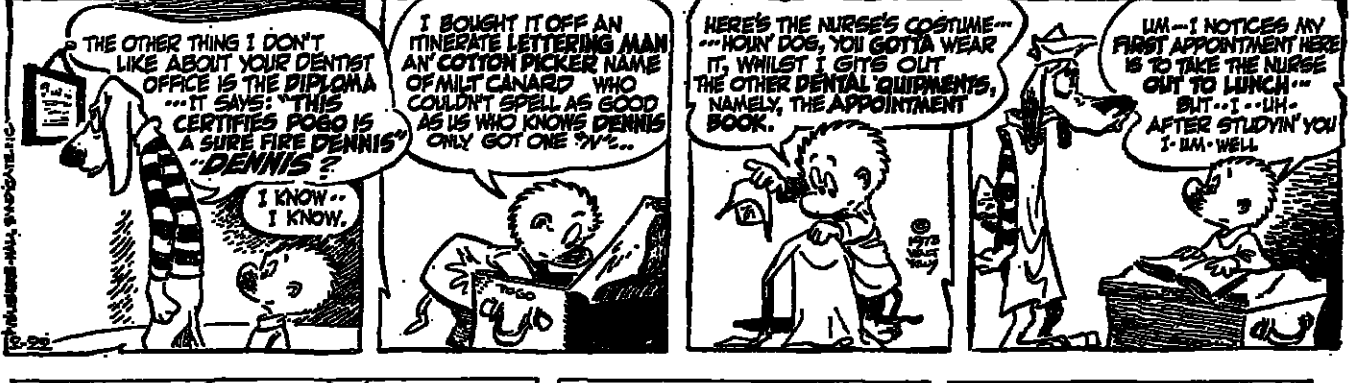
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REX MORGAN



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South were using the "blue club" system, and the one-club opening showed a powerful hand. When West overcalled one heart, North's double was conventional. It showed at least six high-card points, but denied three "controls," counting an ace as two controls and a king as one.

Taking the vulnerability into account, East's raise to three hearts was somewhat timid. South then took a flying leap to six diamonds, assuming that his partner's promised points would be largely in the black suits. He could be reasonably sure that his partner held at least one of the three vital cards, the club ace and the black kings. Both black kings would make the slam a lay-down. A club suit headed by the ace-king would make the slam a good bet. And the club king in the dummy might suffice if East held the spade king.

West led the heart king and declarer inspected the dummy. With both top club honors missing, the slam was hopeless, but South did not despair. He gave the defense a chance to go wrong and they took it. After ruffing the third trick, South cashed five rounds of diamonds. He cashed the spade ace followed by the queen, and reached this position:

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1♣ 1♥ Dbl 3♥ 6♦ Pass Pass 3♥ Pass West led the heart king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M NOT SLEEPY, EITHER... WHY DON'T YOU AND ME PLAY CARDS OR SOMETHIN'?"

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NITVE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: PHOTO WHICH BURLAP UNPACK
Answer: You wouldn't want to hurt this little dog, but could like it - A WHIP-PET

BOOKS

Criminals at Large

By Newgate Callendar

THE author of "The Tooth Merchant" (Quadrangle, \$7.95) is a chap named C. I. Sulzberger. Yes, it is the C. I. Sulzberger, the distinguished foreign correspondent of The New York Times, he who holds the great pen, the great pen, the great pen. But even these mighty ones must relax, and Sulzberger has now delivered himself of a sort of espionage novel, complete with dirty words and everything. However, it is more than an espionage novel. Call it a morality play, or a sort of latterday "Candide," or a tongue-in-cheek history of the Ultimate Weapon. The hero is an Armenian rogue. The time is 1952. Sasounian, our hero, is blackmailed by the Turkish government into doing espionage work in Russia. While there, he stumbles across an unheard-of weapon, one with its roots in Greek mythology. Sasounian, his eyes always alert for the main chance, goes into business for himself. But there are certain things that even today cannot be sold.

If you think you know the real reason for Stalin's death, read "The Tooth Merchant" and be disabused. If you want to learn a lot about the Near East and Greek-Armenian myths, read "The Tooth Merchant." If you want your vocabulary improved by an alarming number of arcane, polysyllabic words, ditto. Despite its crazy organization, despite time out for travelogues, anecdotes, theological discussions and what not, "The Tooth Merchant" is an engaging and, at times, thought-provoking book. It even has moments of wit. And it has the greatest - nay, the most colossal head-I-but-known paragraph in the history of the whodunit: "Little did I know that my flamboyant period as a Turkish spy, blackmailed into unwilling servitude, would lead me to the threshold of sorcery, to four continents, that it would produce a miraculous resurrection, tantamount to Great Stalin's death, to the threatened burning of Cairo, to a chance to alter the guerrilla war in Cyprus, and almost change the scene of twentieth-century planning, conventional and otherwise, by posing the problem directly to President Eisenhower. Moreover, it would occasion the greatest mass murder since Genghis Khan and Hitler - although this crime has never been revealed."

This will never be topped. Look who's back. Jonas Wilde, previously known as the infiltrator, the Dominator, the Deviator, the Predator, the Co-Ordinator, the Eliminator. Now he is "The Exterminator" (Doubleday, \$4.95). In whatever guise, he is dangerous. Keep away. He is a professional assassin for the British government, and he kills with his hands, never with gun or knife. In this one, Wilde is lent to the

CROSSWORD

By W. H. Wong

ACROSS

1 Polynesian
6 Tease
10 New Mexico
14 Madison Ave.
15 Latvian port
16 Open
17 Cheerful
18 Soon
19 scholar
20 Wall, for one
22 Schemes
24 Cross-examine
26 Large vessels
27 Kind of beverage
30 Type of buoy
31 Desire
32 Because
34 Moroccan port
38 Punic War
40 Place
42 Wash
43 Cousin of alias
45 Of a grain
47 Former U. N. name

DOWN

1 Space target
2 Mine access
3 Arabian name
4 Make a bridge
5 Student teachers
6 Singing sound
7 Across the board
8 Borodin's prince
9 Indian language
10 Kind of instinct

48 Mythical creature
50 Easy way to get ahead
52 Lower
55 Suffice for velo or hippo
56 Winter sport items
58 Showy pretense
62 Bar item
63 London district
65 None: Prefix
66 Disembarked
67 Greek god
68 Vacation island
69 Seven
70 Does farm work
71 French artist

11 Put-out
12 "Ana
13 Slightly
21 "Bliss of S. A.
23 Box
25 Slow, in music
27 Troubled Strip
28 Iranian coin
29 Poet Lazarus
33 Hungry fellow
35 "Virgins of
36 Rara
37 Abound
38 Liner ones
41 End of the line
44 Japanese either
46 So-called
49 Desists
51 Time in office
52 African orchids
53 French school
54 Radio, TV, etc.
57 Picador's adversary
59 Strike hard
60 North Sea tributary
61 Ananias
64 Cloak-and-dagger org.

New Meetings Set

Baseball's Negotiations Lead to More Talking

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (NYT).—Negotiations in the baseball talks met for the fourth straight day yesterday and emerged with the same results—none. They'll meet again today, but more significant is another meeting scheduled for today and one that may be set for later in the week.

After meeting for one hour—the shortest session since they began talking again last Saturday—the representatives of the owners and the players agreed to meet again at 2 p.m. today.

Neither side made any commitment other than to acknowledge the next session, but it was learned that before the owners' negotiators go to the afternoon gathering, they will hold a meeting of the Player Relations Committee at 9 a.m.

That, in turn, could lead to a meeting of all 24 owners tomorrow or Friday, "depending on how the negotiations are going," according to one club official.

The gathering of the Player Relations Committee, which is responsible for working out agreements with the players association, comes at a time when the owners soon must decide whether or not to open spring training camps, with or without an agreement.

It also comes at a time when baseball people, players and some owners alike, are beginning to grumble about the failure of the four owners on the committee to participate in the negotiations "first-hand" rather than simply "meet" with each other by telephone in conference calls.

The critics feel more could be accomplished if the owners would attend the sessions with players association officials instead of just leaving the talks to Joe Garber, their chief negotiator, who has no authority to make decisions, and the league president, Chub Feeney, who also is a member of the committee.

The four owners on the committee are John W. Galbreath of the Pittsburgh Pirates, John M. Hales of the Montreal Expos, Edmund Fitzgerald of the Milwaukee Brewers and Robert Reynolds of the California Angels. Fitzgerald, incidentally, is ill and won't be able to attend today's meeting.

The feeling is that the presence of these owners could speed up negotiations and allow for better communication among all owners on what's taking place at the negotiating sessions.

Asked about the situation, Galbreath said by telephone from Columbus, Ohio: "We've been advised that the principals don't get into negotiations, that they're conducted on a professional basis with two skilled negotiators. Frankly, I have a little trouble with this. I think it's a shame that we get so involved in professional negotiations that the people who are most affected don't get into the negotiations. But I'm trying to respond to the way the organization is set up. It's just a policy we've established."

"My own personal feeling is everyone's being hurt, including the game itself. It's very annoying that we haven't been more effective."

"But I'm going to New York this evening and I'll stay as long as I can be of any use."

Ali Discovers 2 More Foes

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Muhammad Ali and seventh-ranked heavyweight Ken Norton of San Diego have signed for a 12-round fight at the Sports Arena March 31.

"I've got a lot of speed and a lot of endurance, when you sign this contract take out more insurance," Ali said at the signing.

"Ain't he pretty," Ali said. "I know I'm conceited but he's got it. He's one of these pretty fighters strutting around. He's got no right to think he's prettier than me."

Norton has won 30 of 31 fights, including 24 knockouts.

Lubbers Next

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Rudi Lubbers, the Dutch heavyweight boxing champion, signed a contract here yesterday for a 12-round contest against Muhammad Ali, former world heavyweight champion, in May.

The exact date will be announced next month. Lubbers, 27, lost a decision to Britain's European heavyweight champion Joe Bugner in a title fight in London last month.

Bugner lost to Ali on points in Las Vegas last week.

Wetstone said, "It has a lot of the same characteristics, like rhythm, and having everything in order. It's got to be a symphonic arrangement if you want to get a score out of it."

The theme of the meet is: "the best years of our lives," which features a gypsy melody which "would make you cry if you heard it."

It has to do with the old folk looking back at young kids and seeing their own mistakes," he said. "You can be sure the Hungarians resent the Communist regime and recall the old days when Hungary was powerful in its own right."

The gypsy music will be offset by selections from Liszt, Bartok and Brahms. In this manner, Wetstone said he hopes to present Hungary, and not just its athletes, to the American people.

"Therein lies the true value of international competition," he said.

When the State Department tried to bring a Bulgarian team to the United States, it failed. "But sports can do it through federations," he said.

"If it wasn't for the Olympics and other international competition, you'd have all kinds of trouble with the Soviet Union. It's through the sports experience that countries begin to compromise on these other things."

Ed Czeck, demonstrated sports diplomacy during the Munich Games, Wetstone said.

"Ed can speak Polish and those people from the Eastern Bloc nations loved him because there was an American they could tell their problems to," Wetstone said.



A MAN TO BUILD THEIR DREAMS ON—New heavyweight champion George Foreman is welcomed in Houston in motorcade to neighborhood in which he grew up.

Seagren Earns Superstar Money

ROTONDA WEST, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP).—Pole vaulter Bob Seagren, who had never "earned a legal dime in athletics," turned the Superstars Sports Carnival into a one-man show yesterday and collected \$39,700.

The part-time actor, a gold medalist in the 1968 Olympics but a disappointment at Munich when his pole was outlawed, won four of the last six events on a unique 10-spot program.

Ten of the world's best-known athletes strained through two days of action in events other than those for which they are famous, competing for a \$123,000 total purse.

Seagren, 26, began his march by upsetting former heavyweight boxing champ Joe Frazier in a weightlifting Monday night and then won the baseball hitting, half-mile run and one-mile bicycle race yesterday.

Jean-Claude Killy, the French idol of the ski slopes, was No. 2 overall—despite not winning an event—and collected \$23,400.

Table tennis was dominated by Rod Laver, and the tennis great from Australia rallied to tie for third overall with race driver Peter Revson. Each man earned \$13,100.

The top five finishers in each sport were awarded points on a 10-7-4-2-1 basis, with each point worth \$300. Then, the No. 1 overall man received an extra \$25,000, with \$15,000 for second and \$10,000 for third.

Seagren was a late entry, being selected when illness forced golfer Gary Player of South Africa to withdraw.

"Only a strange turn of events allowed me to win all this money," said the 175-pound vaulter. "If the International Track Association hadn't started

business, I would have retired after the '72 Olympics."

"I can sure use that money," said Seagren, who just joined the pro track association which plans to stage professional track meets across the country. He has been making television commercials, and recently signed to play the part of football great

George Gipp in a television movie.

"This is the first time I've ever competed for money—legally, anyway," said Seagren.

The superstar carnival is scheduled to be an annual event and the top four men are supposed to be invited to return in 1974.

NHL Standings

East Division

West Division

NHL Scoring

WHA Results

ABA Results

WHA Scoring

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